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VOL. XIX NO. 266—

BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1931

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Shower Of Protests From R. T. C. Delegates Against Premier's Subtle Move

AGA KHAN DOCUMENT SPRUNG UP ON THE COMMITTEE

Gandhiji Repudiates The Claim Of These Set-up Groups To Speak For India

MAHATMA CHARACTERISES IT AS SCHEME OF MINORITIES SHARING POWER WITH BUREAUCRACY

"Congress Will Prefer To Wander In Wilderness Than Submit To It"

HIS BITING RETORT TO PREMIER AND CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

A regular fusillade of protests was rained on the Premier by the Round Table delegates when he made the sensational proposal that the Aga Khan memorandum be put on records of the Minorities Committee.

The Premier's statement contains no declaration of policy but only a vague promise that British pledges to India would stand. Mr. MacDonald labours the point that the delegates were not successful in evolving out a scheme of communal unity and therefore they should sign a request asking him to settle the question and accept his decision as final.

Mahatma Gandhi in a vigorous speech gave biting reply to the Premier and effectively repudiated the claim of the signatories of the memorandum to speak for the classes mentioned against their names. "The Congress," he asserted, "will prefer to wander in the wilderness than to accept this scheme under which the hardy tree of freedom and responsible Government will not grow."

"DISSECTING THE CARCASS"

LONDON, Nov. 13. As soon as the Minorities Committee met this morning the Premier addressed the Committee. He said:

"My friends, I have been in close touch with Lord Sankey during all these weeks and he reported to me from day to day or from time to time how the business in Federal Structure Committee had been going on. I have also been in touch with what has been going on in the subject of Minorities. Those are two important Committees that have been working during this phase of the Round Table Conference. I feel that as far as this Committee is concerned—and I am informed that Lord Sankey has come to some conclusion regarding his Committee—we ought now to move our reports to the plenary meeting of the full Conference so that the work may be wound up and so that the Government may be in a position to make as it did at the end of the first phase of the Conference statement of its own position."

"We are practically in a position to do that now. Before doing so the Committees will have to terminate their work and present the report to the full Conference and then the Conference may like to make certain observations on behalf of the individuals or on behalf of the communities. When that is done the Government will indicate what view it takes of the situation."

SERMON ON COMMUNAL RIGHTS.

As regards this Committee I am profoundly sorry that complete agreement has not been reached because I want to emphasise what I have said before, and I think everyone of you will agree with it,—that at the foundation of any progress towards the setting up of the Indian constitution lies the problem of community representation, community rights, community protection and so on.

THEY CAME, THEY SAW..... The work of this Committee, therefore, was from the very beginning of supreme importance and I am sorry that you have been unable to present to us an agreed plan. Last night, how-

ever, I received a deputation representing the Muslims and the "Depressed" classes, at any rate, a section of the Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and the British community. I think that is the complete range. They came and saw me in my room in the House of Commons last night with a document which embodied an agreement that they had come to amongst themselves. They informed me in presenting the document to me that it covered something in the region of 46 per cent of the population of British India. I think the best thing would be, as we have had no time to consider this, to treat this document as a document which is official to the records of this Committee and in order that that may be done I shall ask the Aga Khan formally to present it here so that it may be entered in our official record.

BACK-DOOR ADMISSION OF REACTIONARY DOCUMENT.

Unless there are any observations to be made upon the situation, what I propose to do as Chairman of this Committee, is just to report to the plenary Conference that we have failed to come to a complete agreement and to inform the plenary Conference that this document has been handed in and I will, as Chairman of the Committee, again officially hand it into the Plenary Conference itself. That will put the whole thing in order and it will be passed over for the Government to consider the situation.

I do not think I need say anything more myself at this stage. We have all done our best. I have been more anxious than perhaps some of you can imagine that we should succeed in clearing out this fundamental obstacle. But all I can say at the moment is that the Government will not allow this obstacle to stand in its way in carrying out its pledges to India.

BRITISH PLEDGES TO INDIA TO HAND.

I hope that the statement I shall be authorised to make by the Government at last meeting of the Plenary Conference will be such as to assure all of you that the declaration that I made to you at the end of the

first section of the Conference holds good, that British Government's intention is sincere and firm to do to India what it believes is right and that the detailed intention is precisely what it was when we asked you to come here and when we said temporary goodbye to you at the end of the first section of the meeting.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION STILL TO COME.

I believe, my Indian friends, you will find that that is so when the declaration is made, but, of course, the declaration, before it is made, must become the official declaration of the Government. I am not in a position to make that declaration at the moment but it will certainly be made within the next few days and before we disperse the whole of the programme ideas and intentions of the Government will be made plain. Various delegates then spoke.

NEGATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

After the Premier's opening speech Sardar Ujjalsingh immediately protested against the Minorities agreement as a negation of democratic principles. Mr. N. M. Joshi, also with support of Mr. Shivarao and Mr. G. R. D. said that they disagreed with the proposals. Workers were not willing to have their ranks divided in order to get special representation.

Further disagreement was expressed by Dr. Datta who said that the portions of the community he represented would not be bound by the agreement which in turn was "defended by Colonel Gidney and Sir H. Carr."

DOWN WITH SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Begum Shah Nawaz upheld women's example in declining special representation though Mrs. Subbarayan pointed out that a large body of educated women did support this view holding that the presence of women in Legislatures should be ensured. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appealed to the Premier to take a hand in the settlement of communal question and allow the work of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to proceed.

NEVER SUBMIT TO SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Dr. Moonje affirmed that the Hindu Mahasabha would never agree to separate electorates or weightage being taken from the Hindus while Mahatma Gandhi declared that agreement was not designed to achieve responsible Government and the Congress would rather wander indefinitely in wilderness than lend itself to the proposal under which the hardy tree of freedom and responsible government would never grow.

FRAGMENTATION OF COUNTRY

Dr. Datta, expressing complete disagreement with the method of securing representation proposed in the Minorities Agreement, declared that religious community was justified in asking only for two things in the matter of protection, namely, freedom of worship and prohibition of discrimination on account of religion. Dr. Datta felt that fragmentation of India into religious communities would have most disastrous results for country's future. The tendency had been growing since 1906 and in 1918 he had urged Southborough not to extend principle to the Christians but seats were reserved in Madras. Now a demand had been made for its application to other parts. "I find myself unfortunately in disagreement with my colleague who has treated me extremely generously. We differ fundamentally on the matter of principle. There is nothing personal between us in this connection at all."

Dr. Datta continuing doubted

(Continued on Page 15.)

GANDHIJI CONVINCED OF FAILURE OF R. T. C.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 12. As Mahatma Gandhi could not see Sir Samuel Hoare on Tuesday as arranged, due to the latter's indisposition, he interviewed him today for over an hour.

It is understood that the Secretary of State for India could not agree with Mahatma Gandhi's contention on the issues of Finance and the Army. At the end of the interview, Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have felt that he could not, in view of Sir Samuel Hoare's frank views on the Congress mandate, revise his opinion that the Conference will end in nothing. He immediately returned to Kings Street where he is discussing matters with the Indian delegates.

SENAPATI BAPAT COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 11. Senapati Bapat, who was arrested at Umbergaon, on October 31 while he was on a propaganda tour was committed to Sessions by the Magistrate at Ratnagiri. The charges against Mr. Bapat are under Section 117, 302 and 124A of the I. P. C. Mr. Bapat's trial took place inside the jail.

"DISSECTING THE CARCASS"

Mahatma's Vehement Protest Against Premier's Speech

Mahatma Gandhi at the outset confessed that it was not without considerable hesitation and shame that he participated in the discussion of the Minorities. He said that before commencing on the Minorities Memorandum which he had not been able to read with care and attention that it deserved, he desired with all deference and respect due to the Premier, to dissent from the view that inability to solve the communal question was hampering the progress of constitution-building and that the solution was an indispensable condition prior to building any such constitution.

"At an early stage of the sittings of this Conference I said that I did not share that view. Experience I have since gained confirms my view and if you will pardon me for saying it so it was because emphasis laid last year was repeated this year upon this difficulty that different communities were encouraged to press with all vehemence at their commands their own respective views. It would have been against human nature if they did otherwise. All of them thought that this was time to press their claim for all they were worth and I suggest again that this very emphasis has defeated the purpose which I have no doubt it had in view."

WHY THEY FAILED IN REACHING AGREEMENT.

Having received that encouragement we failed to arrive at an agreement. I, therefore, associate myself entirely with the view expressed by Sir C. Setalvad that it is not this question which is the fulcrum but the central fact is constitution-building.

WE CAME FOR FREE CONSTITUTION.

I am quite certain that you did not convene the Round Table Conference and brought us all 6000 miles from our homes and occupations to settle the communal question but you convened us and you made deliberate declarations that we were invited to come here to share the process of constitution building and that before we went away from your hospitable shores we should have certain conviction, that we had built up an honourable and practicable framework for the free-

JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

—♦—

Serious Fighting Expected.

EVACUATION OF TAITSHAR DEMANDED.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Geneva.—Dr. Sze, Chinese delegate has informed M. Briand that Japanese have issued an ultimatum to Chinese General Ma to evacuate Taitshar immediately and serious fighting is expected at any moment. Substantial hopes have been set on M. Briand's "master-stroke" of suggesting to members of the Council to despatch observers to Manchuria. It is regarded as a broad hint at trend of proceedings of Council on 16th November.

In view of discrepancies in statements made by both sides and evident reluctance of Members of Council to take line favouring of coercion, inquiry by neutral observers will serve twofold purpose, of hiding over the crisis and checking extension of hostilities.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

At Liverpool to-day Liverpool Cup (distance one mile three furlongs) resulted as follows.—
Pommame 1
Hot Bun 2
Blindearna 3

DEADLOCK OVER DENIAL OF DOCUMENTS

Congress Walk-Out From Bardoli Inquiry

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S STATEMENT

Govt. Can't Be Treated As Any Other Than One Party To The Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

Withdrawal from the Bardoli inquiry is decided by the Congress authorities. Detailed reasons have been handed to the Inquiry Officer in writing.

At the resumed hearing of the Bardoli Inquiry to-day Mr. B. J. Desai, Congress Counsel, submitted a statement in which he stated that he and his clients the Indian National Congress and the Khatedars would withdraw from the Inquiry because he thought that no useful purpose would be served by participating in the Inquiry in view of the Inquiry officer's decision disallowing the inspection of all the relevant documents in the possession of the Government. Mr. Desai immediately thereafter expressed his thanks to Mr. Gordon for the unfailing courtesy extended to him in the course of the inquiry and left the court room after shaking hands with Mr. Gordon. Mr. Gordon adjourned the court.

BHULABHAI J. DESAI'S STATEMENT

Having regard to the terms of the order of the Inquiry Officer, dated the 12th of November 1931 relating to my request for the production and inspection of documents in the possession, power and control of the Government, opponent in this case, I have come to the conclusion with sincere regret that the further continuance of the Congress and the Khatedars and my colleague and myself in this inquiry is useless and it is due to myself and the Congress that I should summarise the situation and state my reasons for the decision to which I have come, which decision has been accepted by those who have instructed me in this inquiry.

The inquiry was ordered as a part of a comprehensive document which is an agreement following upon the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The terms referring to the present inquiry and the communique are as follows:—
"In regard to collection of land revenue in the Surat District the point in issue is whether in those villages of Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal which were visited by revenue officials accompanied by a party of police during the month of July 1931 more severe demands having regard to their material circumstances were made from revenue payers and enforced, by coercion exercised through the police than were made from and met by revenue payers of other villages of the Bardoli Taluka. The Government of India in consultation and full agreement with the Government of Bombay have decided that an inquiry shall be held into this issue in accordance with the following terms of reference:—
To inquire into the allegations that Khatedars in the villages in question were compelled by means of coercion exercised through the police to pay revenue in excess of what would have been demanded if the standard had been applied which was adopted in other villages of the Bardoli Taluka where collections were effected after March 5, 1931 without the assistance of the police and to ascertain what sum, if any, was so paid.
Within the terms of reference evidence may be produced on any matter in dispute.
The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Collector, Nasik to hold the inquiry."
As will be observed this is a document complete in itself and in order to render it so complete it is provided therein that within the terms of the reference evidence may be produced on any matter



BHULABHAI DESAI.

in dispute by either side. The Government of Bombay appointed Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik to hold the inquiry. The holding of the inquiry and the terms thereof form part of the said agreement and no orders could be legitimately passed by the Government of Bombay or even the Government of India in any manner modifying the widest power that the inquiry officer would have on the terms of the inquiry agreed upon without the consent of the other party to the agreement. It is not pretended that while issuing the order ordering that the inquiry officer was to hold the inquiry under Sec. 197 of the Land Revenue Code, the Government of Bombay obtained the consent of the Congress or their representatives. It is therefore idle to take refuge behind that order in support of the resistance to the production and inspection of relevant documents. Under the terms of the original order every principle of natural justice conducive to the discovery of truth and the ascertainment of essential facts would and ought to have been enforced and merely because some of the provisions of natural justice conducive towards that end are to be found embodied in the Civil Procedure Code their application could not have been denied on the terms of the inquiry as agreed.

CASE ALREADY EXAMINED.

The inquiry commenced on the 5th of October and I have already called before the inquiry officer 63 Khatedar claimants and 71 witnesses. I have already given particulars of the complaining Khatedars of the remaining villages and of the witness with reference to the village of Vankar. There remain to be examined 51 Khatedars and 73 witnesses.

(Continued From Page 15.)

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WANTED—A COLLECTOR OF RENTS for the several building properties belonging to the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Bombay. No objection to a retired man, if physically fit but he must have knowledge of English and experience in Bombay in rent collection and attending to repairs of building. Security will have to be furnished. Suitable salary to a right type of man. Applicants are to interview the undersigned between 1 and 2 p.m. with written applications. N. DATTA, Manager, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Bombay Branch, Commercial Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for Indian State Hospital, reliable qualified DOCTOR, with previous experience. Apply with credentials to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—ORGANISERS to enlist members for the credit bond department on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Bond holders may get loans at 9 per cent. No secondaries. Deposits deducted from loans and not required in advance. Apply to THE METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise agency for sale of tea leaf and dust packed by Rajnagora Tea Company Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to JARDINE & CO., Managing Agents, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—EDUCATED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on salary and commission for guaranteed business from BOMBAY, POONA, SHOLAPUR, NASIK, SALGAON, and KHOLAPUR for the LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 106, Kamer Buildings, Cavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21109.

WANTED—DEPOT MANAGERS on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. p.m. to organise the sale of our Tea packed and loose. Candidates able to invest Rs. 150 in the company need apply with anna stamp to: PEKOE AGENCY (1930) LTD., 42, Benlatola Lane, Calcutta.

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THE UNEMPLOYED ARE INVITED to refer their case for assistance to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate.

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HINDU SALESMAN, knowing Book-keeping, Typewriting and Motor Accessories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., 4, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED—HONORARY DENTAL SURGEON for Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, stating qualification and previous experience on or before the 25th instant.

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WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE FIRM or a salaried Representative for Ahmedabad Mills by Bombay—A Manufacturer of Washing & Textile Soaps, Oils, Sizing and Finishing Preparations, and Industrial Chemicals for the sale of the above Products which are already introduced in Mills of Ahmedabad. For influential party brilliant prospects. Apply with reference and past experience to Box No. 1245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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Public Notices

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST
LOAN NOTIFICATION

Issue of Rupees Thirty Lakhs SIX AND A HALF per cent. Debentures Guaranteed by Government under Section 95 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, Repayable on 1st November 1937.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 68 to 76 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rs. 30 lakhs bearing interest at 6 1/2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM REPAYABLE ON 1ST NOVEMBER 1937, at par at Bombay.

2. Under Section 20 (d) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, as amended by Act III of 1908, Trust moneys can be invested in debentures issued by the Board.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Chief Officer up to 3 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME) ON THE 23RD NOVEMBER 1931. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 1/2 per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 30 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas. It must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as they may think proper, if any sum tendered for.

7. Tenders whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, the whole amount of tender not later than the 15th December 1931.

8. In the event of the loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of the tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender, the sum distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

9. A sum equal to 5 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each

Section 95 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act 1925:—

"If the Board fail—

(a) to pay any interest due in respect of any loan taken in pursuance of section 68;

(b) to pay or to set aside and invest any sum as required by section 70 or section 73, the Accountant-General of Bombay shall make such payment or shall set aside and invest such sum as ought to have been set aside and invested under section 70 or section 73

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I enclose Rupees..... as deposit at 5 per cent. on the amount tendered for and engaged if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of Trustees at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, the balance of the allotment on or before the 15th December, 1931.

I require the amount in debentures of Rupees.....

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(Signature).....

(Address).....

Dated.....

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Motusli Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DR. KALIDAS NAG, M.A., D. Litt., Collaborator, League of Nations, and Visiting Professor, Institute of International Education, New York, will deliver a series of five lectures on "The Cultural History of the Pala Empire of Bengal" under the auspices of the University in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on the 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th November 1931 beginning at 5-30 p.m. each day. The last lecture will be illustrated by magic lantern slides. The lectures are open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY, University Registrar, Bombay, 11th November, 1931.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the payment of the SIXTH DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the year ended the 30th June, 1931, will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, instead of at the Central Bank of India Ltd., on and after MONDAY the 23rd November, 1931.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1931.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND OF INDIAN STATES AND EASTERN AGENCY LTD.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 209.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors of the Company that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company will be held at Hararwalla Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay on SATURDAY, 21st of NOVEMBER, 1931, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of determining whether an application should be made to the court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidator appointed by the Company.

N. S. GUBBI, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1931.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S BODY AT OLD GOA.

TRAVEL BY SEA.

When visiting the HOLY SHRINE at Goa, Travel in Comfort on our Improved Class of Fast Oil Burning Steamers, by the Direct Steamship Route from Bombay to Panjim. The Delightfully cool and bracing Sea-air and the Palm-fringed Coast will afford Passengers an enjoyable voyage of 20 hours only—no pier—no changing and consequently no luggage trouble or extra expense.

Special Catering Arrangements on board to suit all passengers at low charges.

RETURN TICKETS issued throughout the month of December at concession rates.

For further particulars apply to: BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 120, Fane Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th November, 1931.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BALKRISHNA UMAJI BANGADEKAR, who was working with the undersigned in the Dock Macadamage business for clearing shipping and storing sundry goods has ceased to do so and on and from Kartak Sud 1st S. 1938 (10th November 1931) he is not concerned in any manner whatever with the said business which is carried on and continued by the undersigned in their own name.

Bombay, dated 13th November, 1931.

TULSIDAS KHMJEE, 46, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that JOHN MANUAL ANTON MISQUITA of Vile Parle, Bombay Suburban District, Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property belonging to him and situate at Vile Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District.

All persons having any claim to or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbency, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise, however, are hereby required to make their claim known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Hunimur Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Vile Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 700 sq. yards or thereabouts, bearing final plot No. 48A (1) being the Western half portion of final plot No. 48A of the Town Planning Scheme No. III of Vile Parle together with the structure, out-houses and privileges standing thereon and all which piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the 40 feet wide road of the scheme, on or towards the South by final plot No. 48B of the scheme, on or towards the East by the other half portion of the final plot No. 48A and on or towards the West by final plot No. 47 of the scheme.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1931.

MOHILE AND PAREKH, Purchaser's Attorneys.

3900.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF WILLIAM HOLINSHEAD BRADY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of late William Holinshead Brady, late of Glan-y-Coed Penmaenmawr in the county of Carnarvon in England European deceased, who died at Glan-y-Coed Penmaenmawr in the county of Carnarvon aforesaid on the 2nd day of April, 1931, and Probate to whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 4th day of November, 1931, to Sir Joseph Aspin, K.C., European, Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Will or the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Executor will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any Securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said Securities or the property as the case may be to the said Executor at the Office of the said Attorneys Messrs. Little & Co., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 8th day of Nov. 1931.

LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for Sir Joseph Aspin, the Executor.

3899.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co. AUCTIONEERS.

Ash Lane, adjoining Currier Bank. Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 15th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Dastur Bungalows, Dadar (G.I.P. Ry.) Nalgam Cross Road, next to Naraiwalla's Fire Temple of teak and black Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Gramophone, Silver Machine, musical box, Drawing room Cabinet, fitting suit, etc.

Property of Mr. C. C. Green and others.

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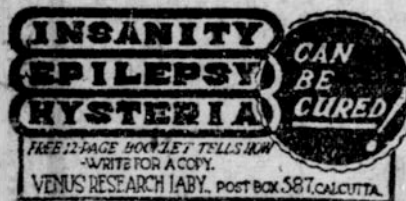
Your skin is more susceptible to the attack of skin blemishes than any other part of your body. Blackheads, pimples and blotches will result if impurities are allowed to accumulate in the pores.

A regular use of the delicately perfumed COLCONDA Sandalwood Soap for complexion and in your bath will help to increase your charm, by providing a penetrating, healing cleanser that is the foundation of facial beauty. It is pure and harmless to even the most delicate skin and priced lower than any other. Price per box of 3 An. 13/- only.

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THE HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Review Of Work Done

(BY—N. S. HARDIKER.) The following is the account of the work done by the Hindustani Seva Dal from the 10th of August to the end of October, submitted to the Central Board.

From the 10th of August the Hindustani Seva Dal came under the direct control of the Working Committee and became the Volunteer Department of the Indian National Congress.

PROVINCIAL SEVA DALS. Eighteen Provincial Congress Committees have appointed their Seva Dal Boards. Only three—N.W.F., Burma, and Utkal have not yet done anything in the matter. N. W. F. however, has its own organisation called "Khudai Khidmatgars" with a large number of volunteers. They have their own Committee, their own rules, their own uniform, etc. Utkal is busy with the work of the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Congress and possibly is carrying on its work through that organisation. However, they are following Sainiks and Instructors course and have employed our instructors for that purpose. Burma has not at all replied to our letters.

Of the eighteen provinces, ten may be said to be carrying on recruiting and training propaganda but only eight have requisitioned the services of the Dal instructors.

Altogether nineteen instructors have been sent out to take charge of either camps or classes organised by the Seva Dal Boards.

RECRUITS UNDER TRAINING. The following table shows the number of persons that have either been trained or are under training now in ten provinces:

Provinces	Sainiks	Boys & girls under 18	Women	Total
1. Andhra	77	0	0	77
2. Behar	27	0	0	27
3. Bombay	70	100	50	220
4. C.P. Marathi	25	0	0	25
5. Delhi	52	0	40	92
6. Gujarat	63	0	35	98
7. Karnatak	220	125	0	345
8. Maharashtra	37	60	15	102
9. U.P.	90	0	0	90
10. Utkal	29	0	41	61

Total trained or being trained 1137

Full day as well as half day camps were started at Andhra (Cocanada and Berhampur), U.P. (Benares), Utkal (Cuttack) and Gujarat (Ahmedabad). In all the other provinces mentioned above, morning and evening classes were and are being conducted by our instructors at different places.

Other provinces are in communication with the Genral Headquarters. It is hoped that they will soon requisition the services of instructors and begin training their recruits.

EXAMINATION. Arrangement for examinations in different provinces was made. Many recruits who were undergoing training in camps and classes have appeared for Sainiks Examinations. Some of them have failed in the tests. Those

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz. **TERYAQ ATSHAQ** Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble complete cure in one week. PRICE Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

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"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Rs. one only.

Dr. T. H. SHARMA, Kaviraj, Darusachat (Regd.) GUJARAT (Punjab)

who have succeeded will receive certificates as soon as the respective Seva Dals make arrangements for distributing the same. Some of those who are sure to receive Sainiks certificates have already been permitted to join the Instructors camps which have been started in two provinces and are now undergoing advanced training.

QUOTA OF SAINIKS. The Central Board has urged all P.C.C.s and Seva Dals to get a definite number trained and certified before the first of January, 1932, as it desires to begin the new year with at least 6,000 well-trained Sainiks in the country. Some provinces have promised to enrol and train the recommended number and have already begun their work in that direction. Others are silent over the matter.

PERMANENT VOLUNTEER CORPS AND ACADEMY.

The Permanent Volunteers Corps is stationed at Hubli. It consists mostly of trained Sainiks and a few men recruited by the Central Board from various provinces for training and permanent service. The total number of members of this corps is nearly one hundred but only 50 have undergone higher training and are in the active field. Of these about 25 are at Hubli, about 25 to 30 at Bagalkot undergoing training and the rest are spread all over the land. Some of these are women members.

TEACHING STAFF.

A teaching staff for the Seva Dal Training Academy at Bagalkot has been appointed. It has already trained a batch of 27 members of the Permanent Volunteer Corps and is now training 23 besides the 50 from Bagalkot town proper. Out of the fifty members of the Permanent Volunteer Corps who have either received or are now receiving training at the Academy, there is only one from Utkal who came out of his own accord. The remaining 48 have to be maintained at the cost of the Central Board. All these have given a written binding with effect that they shall serve the Dal and the Congress for at least three years after they receive the training. Almost all the members of the Permanent Volunteer Corps are old instructors of the Seva Dal.

"H. S. D. BLUE." Blue has been fixed as the colour of uniform for Seva Dal Volunteers. The shade of this colour is named "H. S. D. Blue". Some of the provinces have revolted against this colour, as blue (either dark or navy), they say, is the colour of police or porters in their provinces. Most of the provinces, however, are silent over the question.

Samples of the "H. S. D. Blue" cloth have been sent to all provinces. The A.I.S.A. branches have been given a full description of the process of dyeing Khaddar meant for the uniform of Seva Dal Volunteers. It is as follows:—
Colour:—Indanthren Navy Blue.
Percentage—Five per cent.
Process:—I. N. Process: R. Paste.

Full description of uniforms for officers, instructors, Sainiks, Kurnars and Balaks also have been supplied to all concerned.

LITERATURE.

Samples of colours of India's New Flag were sent to all Provincial Congress Committees and Seva Dal Boards. Large and small flags were also supplied to some of the Provinces and some were sent to foreign countries as well.

2000 copies of the resolution, rules and regulations of the Working Committee regarding Hindustani Seva Dal were printed and distributed.

Two thousand cards giving the interpretation of new colours of the Flag and the arrangement of stripes as also the procedure of flag salutation ceremony on one side and a design of the Flag in three colours on the other were printed and supplied to all branches and the Provincial Congress Committees in the country.

Bulletins regarding Monthly Flag Salutations were also printed and circulated.

One thousand printed copies of "Sainiks Training course" were distributed to all Provinces. Some of them have translated the same in their languages. Others have not yet cared to look into the matter.

Three thousand copies of the "Seva Dal Saptapadi" giving seven songs with notations have been printed. The prescribed songs are being taught to all volunteers in camps and classes. "Rashtra Dwaia" pamphlets are also being used.

A book called "Sainik Kawayad" containing 140 pages with charts giving different positions in drill has been published by the Behar Seva Dal. Pt. Jawaharlal Neh-

KASHMIR STATE AND MUSLIMS

Calcutta Muslims' Sympathy

(From A Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. A meeting of the Mussalmans of Calcutta was held at Albert Hall, on the 6th inst. to express their sympathy with the Muslims of Kashmir, and protest against the repressive policy pursued by the State authorities. Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, President of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee, presiding deplored that every conflict, every struggle of the poor and down-trodden, was turned into a communal one. Often times it was due to the conditions that they find in India. Struggles between tenants and zemindars, between money-lenders and borrowers, between those who had monopolised the administration of Government and those who want a share in it, were all turned into communal problems. The demands of the Mussalmans had never gone so far as to attack the person of the Maharajah, or that they were unwilling to remain the subjects of a Hindu ruling chief. What they demanded was pure justice, and liberty of speech and of the Press, and a free exercise of their religion, and the primary rights of subjects.

Maulana Abdur Rouf moved a resolution protesting against the communal or the Government of India.

Maulanas Shaig Ahmed Osman, Nisar Ahmed Khan, Rahat Hossain and other supported it and it was passed.

BHUJ MAHARAJ KUMAR'S MARRIAGE.

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ, Nov. 10. To look after the arrangements of the marriage ceremony of Maharaj Kumar Shree Madowsinhji, a committee under the presidency of Prince Godji Saheb has been appointed. Other members of the committee consist of the Dewan Saheb, the Police Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner and Mr. H. H. Divan, B.A.

ru, the Member-in-charge of the Seva Dal Central Board, has written a foreword to it. This book has been prescribed as the text for all camps and classes of the Seva Dal in the country. "The Seva Dal Manual" giving all rules framed by the Working Committee, some resolutions of the Central Board, etc., is now in print.

The Central Board is taking steps to print a number of pamphlets on subjects which have been prescribed for Sainiks Instructors and officers of the Dal. Manuscripts written by competent persons have been received.

WOMEN'S SECTION. The Central Board, being authorised by the Working Committee, appointed Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya as the Organiser of Women Volunteers.

In order to facilitate the work she has appointed Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, as her Secretary to look after her office at Hubli. Miss Safia Somji is acting as her Secretary on tour.

Both Mrs. Chatopadhyaya and Miss Safia Somji are on an All-India tour now. They have so far visited some parts of Karnataka, Gujarat, Ajmer, Delhi and the Punjab. They have addressed many women's and public meetings and have consulted with many women workers regarding organisation of women volunteers in their provinces. They are recruiting women for the proposed Central Camp.

A Central Training Camp for women is now under contemplation. It is proposed to create a permanent corps of trained women instructors so that they may be supplied to all the Provinces.

FINANCES. The Old Seva Dal transferred about Rs. 3,000 in cash to the new organisation. The organising Secretary has collected about Rs. 1,000 from Bombay merchants. The Working Committee sanctioned Rs. 2,500. Thus a total of Rs. 6,500 was at the disposal of the Central Board.

The total expenditure of the Dal to-day is about Rs. 2,000 a month. During the period of the report the Board has spent about five thousand rupees.

The work of the Dal has increased tremendously. Some new members have been added to the staff. Along with the work, the expenditure also has increased.

The Training Academy is in need of equipment. About 2,000 rupees, besides the monthly expenditure, will have to be spent on the necessary material which must be secured or bought soon.

The Central Board has to face many difficulties in the organisational work. Before it could show any appreciable results it will have to work hard and lay down its plans. It is busy doing that work now. It hopes to get help and co-operation of all in building up a sound Volunteer organisation of the Congress.



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R. K. NAIK, Jabgirdar.

"ATMANIVAS" Bangalore City.

My wife was suffering with severe pain in the lower abdomen for a long time and she was practically bed-ridden. Big Doctors of Bangalore examined her and all pronounced that she was suffering with Cancer of Uterus and that she would die within 15 hours if she was not operated. She did not consent to an operation. My neighbour Mr. A. Narasinga Rao advised me to consult Dr. Kesari. who is available now at Bangalore. At once I went to his house and brought him. He closely examined the patient and said calmly that that was not a case of Cancer but one of inflammation of the Uterus and she would not die within 15 hours as other Doctors said. He at once prescribed LODHRA. To our great astonishment the patient felt Relief in the very first dose. In three days time she completely recovered and is able to go to the Doctor's house. Now she is happy and healthy.

May God bless Dr. Kesari with long life I have no words to praise him and his medicines. His medicines are cheap and diagnosis accurate.

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"UNTOUCHABLES" STAND BY CONGRESS

Dr. Ambedkar Playing Into Hands Of Reactionaries.

MR. DEORUKLAKAR ON EVILS OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES

BOMBAY, Thursday. A largely attended meeting of the so-called "depressed classes" was held on Wednesday at the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura when resolutions were passed recording the full confidence of the community in the Congress and in Mahatma Gandhi and repudiating Dr. Ambedkar's claim to speak on behalf of the 'Untouchables'. The resolution supported joint electorates with adult suffrage.

The organisers of the meeting took advantage of the presence of prominent members of the community from up-country in Bombay on the occasion of D. Walli Mr. Baburao Siddu Khade presided. The President expressed on behalf of the community their gratefulness for their uplift and welfare and stated that their interests could not be in safer hands than Gandhiji's.

The main resolution expressing the confidence of the community in Gandhiji was then moved by Mr. Shankarrao Patel, who spoke at length on the evils of Separate Electorates, which he said would only help to keep them out of Hindu fold. The resolutions were supported by many speakers.

Mr. B. B. Deshpande expressed the Government's solicitude for the "Untouchables." If the "Mahab" Government were sincere in their interests for the "depressed" classes—they could well provide occupation for practically the whole community. He referred to the leather and tanning industry and said if Govern-

ment only granted protection India would only supply her needs but would compete honourably with foreign countries.

Dr. Ambedkar could not speak on behalf of the whole community. At best he could represent the scavenger section which formed only a small minority. Dr. Ambedkar had definitely played into the hands of the reactionaries and instead of helping the national cause further was only acting as a stumbling block.

STAND BY CONGRESS. The speaker appealed to the audience to stand by the Congress and emphasise their oneness with the rest of India for the attainment of freedom. He hoped that if the country had to fight for its freedom again the "depressed" classes would take a prominent part in the fight and disprove Dr. Ambedkar's statements that the 'depressed' classes did not want "Swaraj".

Mr. Siam, Municipal Corporation, congratulated the 'depressed' classes for the part they had played in the Civil Disobedience movement. He had the highest admiration for those volunteers who went to jail for the country and Congress. He had every hope that if the movement again started they will not fail them.

A resolution was passed requesting the Municipal Schools Committee to extend the tenure of office of Mr. S. B. Pendurkar after January 1932 and recognising his services in the promotion of education amongst the 'depressed' classes.

CASTE HINDU OPPOSITION FIZZLING OUT

Kerala Satyagrahi Leader's Arrest

(From A Correspondent)

GURUVAYUR, Nov. 9. As usual Satyagraha was offered from 3-30 a.m. till 9 p.m. in batches of two, at the three gates. There is an appreciable change in the outlook of the orthodox section of the Tamil Brahmins who had been supporting the resistance and defence of the temple till now. The Nairs who had been guarding the gates are slowly disappearing giving place to new recruits.

At 2-30 p.m. Sri T. Subramania Thirumump leader of the first batch of volunteers was arrested on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Calicut, under Section 124-A, for the publication of a poem in a Palghat journal. The poem was published in last August and the office of the paper was searched recently and the manuscript taken away. It is to be noted that Sri Thirumump was the first to be arrested from the Payyanur Camp in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. He hails from a very respectable namudiri family of North Malabar and is a devoted worker for the cause of his country. The arrest created a stir in the camp and outside. It has given new impetus to the movement. He was taken to Calicut.

Sri Bharathiyar a volunteer is holding religious discourses in the afternoons. At the public meeting this evening Sri Kelappan, K. P. Gopalan, Bharathiyar and Parameswaran spoke dealing with the different aspects of the movement.

Nair Youth Severely Beaten

(From A Correspondent) Temple Satyagraha is going on peacefully. In the evening public meetings are held at the eastern "Nata" of the temple at which speeches are made by the leaders explaining the objects of Satyagraha and appealing to the people to co-operate in the movement.

A special meeting of Para-Desa Brahmin communities was held here to consider what action should be taken by them in the

temple Satyagraha. After some discussion it was resolved not to take any part in the affair.

Mr. T. Subramanian Thirumump leader of Satyagraha Jatha was arrested yesterday at 2-30 p.m. by the Circle Inspector of Police on a complaint in respect of one poem in "Yuva Bharata". I understand that one Mr. Unnithan, a Nair youth of Travancore was awarded some severe blows when he began to ring bell in the temple and worship Guruvayurappan i.e. Krishna which were only allowed to so-called high-caste Hindu community in Kerala.

PROTECTION OF THE COW

Presentation Of Purse To Chounde Maharaj

(From A Correspondent).

GWALIOR, Nov. 10.

Sardar Bapusaheb Maharaj Shirgaonkar, presided over a pursepresenting ceremony held in the compound of Janak Guni, Gwalior, on Sunday (1st Nov.) to Sri Balakrishna Maharaj Chounde to further the objects of Madhya-Varti Govardhan Nidhi, Bombay. The function commenced with songs in the praise of cow. The Purse Report read by Mr. N. V. Vadya, contained the names of 13 influential representatives on behalf of the different sections and showed donations amounting to Rs. 5,014. The report also mentioned that the ceremony indicated the importance of the cow question.

Shree Chounde Maharaj thanked the public for the interest taken by them and requested them not to be satisfied only with what they had done to the cause of mother cow so far. The present condition of the bovine species is so miserable that the Government of Bombay have had to establish one Cattle Breeding Association to improve the cattle. Thus every individual, concluded Chounde Maharaj, who realises his duty in this respect should come forward with money and mind to promote the cause. The function then terminated.

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"INSAF" EDITOR'S APPEAL

Dismissed By High Court

SEQUEL TO SABOO SIDDIQUE FUND AGITATION

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield dismissed on Wednesday the interlocutory appeal of Munshi Fatehkan Ahmedkhan, Editor of "Insaaf" in which he prayed that his advocate should be allowed in the lower Court to cross examine Shariff Devji Kanji in which he (Munshi) is charged with defamation by the complainant Shariff Devji Kanji. This case arose out of two articles written by Munshi Fatehkan in "Insaaf" in which he made certain allegations against the complainant Shariff Devji Kanji in regard to his (Shariff Devji Kanji's) scheme of Saboo Siddique Fund.

It will be recalled that the trustees of this fund, viz., Mr. A. M. Kajji, Dr. Lukman, Mr. A. R. Dintimkar and other resigned at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall in June last where a meeting of the trustees of Saboo Siddique Fund was called. Munshi Fatehkan made certain allegations in his paper against Shariff Devji Kanji, that he had engineered the demonstration with a view to appoint trustees of his own choice.

Shariff Devji Kanji thereupon prosecuted Munshi Fatehkan in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, where Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Advocate of Mr. Munshi in cross-examination of Mr. Shariff Devji Kanji put him certain questions in regard to the public agitation, alleged to have been organised by him to extort resignations of the trustees and that the death of Mrs. Kajji was accelerated by the demonstration held near the bungalow of Mr. Kajji when the inmates of Mr. Kajji's house were not allowed to go in or out of the house.

The learned Magistrate ruled out these questions except the incident near Mr. Kajji's bungalow.

Mr. F. J. Colman, Bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. R. B. Kantawala, Advocate, appeared for Munshi Fatehkan.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel's argument refused to interfere at this stage.

Marwar States People's Conference.

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Nov. 10. The first session of the Marwar State People's Conference will be held at Pushkar on the 24th and 25th instant. Mr. Chandkaran Sharda Vakil will preside.

Owing to the Pushkar Fair on these dates, a large number of delegates and visitors are expected to join.

The fees for delegates and visitors are one rupee and four annas respectively. Invitations are being issued to various National leaders.

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ENLIGHTENED BHARAT SOCIETY.

On the 10th instant (the New Year's day) the "Enlightened Bharat Society" was formed with the object of reforming the Hindu Society in spheres of education and religion.

Resolutions were passed by the members of the Society praying for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi for the peace of the great noble soul of Swami Ramatirtha, and for the elevation of so-called 'Untouchables'.

The name of Sri Jamnadas Mehta is chosen for the patron of the Society. The proceedings of the gathering were brought to conclusion with three cheers to Gandhi.

LONDON, Nov. 11. In the last minute effort to save the life of a 35-year old Brighton man, who is critically ill, a specially chartered air ambulance left Croydon and picked up the patient and the doctor at Brighton and set off for Switzerland where the patient has been ordered special treatment.—Reuter.

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**CONSTITUTION OF
FEDERAL COURT.**

INDIA MUST HAVE HER OWN PRIVY
COUNCIL

Gandhiji's Exposition Of Vital Principle
**NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MUST BE
SUPREME AUTHORITY IN INDIA.**

At the meeting of the Federal
Structure Committee on October
23, Mahatma Gandhi made the
following speech in the course of
the debate on the institution of
a Federal Court for India.
Lord Chancellor and fellow
Delegates: I feel considerable
hesitation in speaking on this sub-
ject which has been rendered so
highly technical by the course
that the discussion has taken;
but I feel that I owe a duty to
you and a duty to the Congress
which I represent. I know that
the Congress holds some decided
views on the question of the
Federal Court, views which
would be, I am afraid, very dis-
tasteful to a large number of the
Delegates here. Whatever they
are, seeing that they are held by
a responsible body, it is, I sup-
pose, necessary that I should at
least present them to you.

I see that the discussions are
based if not upon utter distrust,
upon considerable distrust of our-
selves that the National Govern-
ment will not be able to conduct
its affairs in an impartial manner.
The communal tangle also is
colouring the discussion. The
Congress, on the other hand, bases
the whole of its policy on trust
and on the confidence that when
we have come to power we shall
also come to a sense of our respon-
sibility, and all the communal bias
will drop out. But should it prove
otherwise, then too the Congress
would run the boldest risks imagi-
nable because without running
those risks we shall not be able to
come to exercise real responsibility.
So long as we have the mental
reservation that we have to
rest upon some foreign power for
our guidance and for conducting
our affairs at a critical juncture,
so long, in my opinion, there is
no responsibility. One feels also
embarrassed by the fact that we
really are trying to discuss this
thing without knowing where we
shall be. I should give one op-
inion if defence was not under the
control of the responsible Govern-
ment, and another opinion if
defence was under our own
control. I proceed upon the as-
sumption that if we are to enjoy
responsibility in the real sense of
the term defence will be under
our control, under National con-
trol in every sense of the term.

**DR. AMBEDKAR'S REASONABLE
OBJECTION.**

I entirely sympathise with Dr.
Ambedkar in the difficulty that he
raised. It is all very well to have
a judgment of the highest tri-
bunal, but if the writ of that
tribunal does not run beyond the
confines of its own court, that
tribunal will be a laughing stock
of the nation and of the whole
world. What is then to be done
in connection with that writ?
What Mr. Jinnah said, of course,
came home—that the military
would be there—but it will be the
Crown that will run the writ.
Then, I would say, let the High
Court also, or the Federal Court,
be under the Crown. In my opin-
ion, the Supreme Court has to be
responsible Government, and
therefore, the process of carrying
out the writ has also to be made
good by the responsible Govern-
ment. Personally, I do not share
the fears that actuate Dr. Ambed-
kar, but I think that his objection
is a reasonable objection and that
a court which gives judgments
should also have perfect confi-
dence that its judgments will be
respected by those who are
affected by its judgment, and
hence I would suggest that the
judges should have the power
of framing rules in order to re-
gulate matters in connection with
those judgments. Naturally the
enforcement will not rest with the
Court; the enforcement will rest
with the executive authority, but

the executive authority would have
to conform to the rules that might
be framed by the Court. Somehow
or other we fancy that this consti-
tution is going to give us every
detail in connection with the con-
stitution of this Court. I respect-
fully differ from that view in its
entirety. I think that this con-
stitution will give us the frame-
work of the Federal Court, will de-
fine the jurisdiction of the Federal
Court, but the rest will be left
to the Federal Government to
evolve. I cannot possibly under-
stand that the constitution is also
going to tell us how many years
the judges are to serve, or whether
they are to resign or retire at the
age of 70, or 75, or 80, or 85; I
think that these will be matters
to be taken up by the Federal
Court, and hence, I propose a
drastic method, for what it may
be worth, that the constitution
will give us to start with, the
judges and these judges will serve
for a fixed, definite period, so that
the responsible Government might
not have to shoulder the burden
of sheltering the Federal Court. If
the Supreme Court whatever we
choose to call it. Of course, we
bring in the Crown at the end of
almost every sentence. I must
confess that, according to the
conception of the Congress, there
is no question of the Crown. India
is to enjoy complete independence
and if India enjoys complete in-
dependence, whoever the supreme
authority there may be that supreme
authority will be responsible
for the appointment of judges and
several other matters which to-
day belong to the Crown.

**INDIA MUST HAVE HER OWN
PRIVY COUNCIL.**

It is a fundamental belief with
the Congress that whatever the
course the Constitution takes,
there should be our own Privy
Council in India. The Privy
Council's portals, if it is really
to give relief to the poor people
in matters of the highest im-
portance, should be open to the
poorest people in the land, and I
think that is impossible if the
Privy Council here is to decide
our fate in matters of the great-
est importance. There, too, I
would guide ourselves by im-
plicit trust in the ability of our
judges to pronounce wise deci-
sions and absolutely impartial
decisions. I know that we run
always very great risks. The
Privy Council here is an ancient
institution, and an institution
which justly commands very
great regard and respect; but in
spite of all the respect that I
have for the Privy Council I
cannot bring myself to believe that
we also will not be able to
have a Privy Council of our own
which will command universal
esteem. Because England can
boast of very fine institutions, I
do not think that therefore we
must be tied down to those insti-
tutions. If we learn anything
whatsoever from England, we
should learn to erect those insti-
tutions ourselves; otherwise there
is a poor chance for this nation
whose representatives we claim to
be. Therefore, I would ask us
all to have sufficient trust and
confidence in ourselves at the
present moment. Our beginning
may be very small, but if we
have strong, true and honest
hearts to give decisions it does
not matter in the slightest de-
gree that we have not got the le-
gal traditions which the judges in
England claim, and very properly
boast of in the face of the whole
world.

WITH AMPLEST JURISDICTION.

That being my view, I feel
that this Federal Court should be
a court of the widest jurisdiction
possible, and not decide cases only
that arise from the administra-

tion of Federal Laws. Federal
Laws of course will be there, but
it should have the amplest juris-
diction to try all the cases that
may come from the four corners
of India.

It is, then, a question where the
subjects of the Princes will be and
where they will come in. Subject
to what the Princes may have to
say, I would suggest, with the
greatest defence and with equal
hesitation, that there will be, I
hope, at the end of it. If we are
going to make something out of
this Conference, something which
will be common to all India, to all
the inhabitants of India, whether
they come from the States or whe-
ther they come from the rest of
India.

If there is something in com-
mon between all of us, natu-
rally the Supreme Court will be
the guardian of the rights that
we may consider to be common to
all. What these rights should be
I am totally unable to say. It
is entirely for the Princes to say
what they can be and what they
cannot be. In view of the fact
that they represent here not only
their own Houses but have taken
on themselves the tremendous
responsibility of representing their
subjects also at this Conference,
I would certainly make a humble
but fervent appeal to them that
they would of their own accord
come forth with some scheme
whereby their subjects also may
feel that though they are not di-
rectly represented at this table
their voices will find adequate ex-
pression through these noble Prin-
ces themselves.

NO BIG SALARY.

So far as the salary is concern-
ed you will laugh, naturally, but
the Congress does believe that it
is an impossible thing for the
Congress, which represents a Na-
tion or dwells, to vie with the
English nation, which represents
to-day giants in wealth. India,
whose average income is 3d. per
day, can ill-afford to pay the
high salaries that are command-
ed here. I feel that it is a
thing which we will have to un-
learn if we are going to have
voluntary rule in India. I do
not consider, however, that my
country has sunk to such an ex-
tent that it will not be able to
produce sufficient men who will
live somewhat in correspondence
with the lives of the millions and
still serve India nobly, truly and
well. I do not believe for one
moment that legal talent has to
be bought if it is to remain hon-
est.

**INDIA HAS ENOUGH LEGAL
TALENT.**

I recall the names of Motilal
Nehru, C. R. Das, Manmohan
Ghosh, Badruddin Tyabji and a
host of others, who gave their le-
gal talent absolutely free of
charge and served their country
faithfully and well. The taunt
may be flung in my face that
they did so because they were
able to charge princely fees in
their own professional work. I
reject that argument, for the
simple reason that I have known
everyone of them with the excep-
tion of Manmohan Ghosh. It
was not that they had plenty of
money and therefore gave freely
of their talent when India re-
quired it. It had no connection with
their ability to have ease and lux-
ury. I have seen them living
the life of poor people and in per-
fect contentment. Whatever
may be the position at the pre-
sent moment, I can point out
to you several lawyers of distinction
who, if they had not come to
the national cause, would to-day
be occupying seats of the High
Court benches in all parts of In-
dia. I have, therefore, absolute
confidence that when we come to
frame our own rules and so on
we will do so in a patriotic spirit
and taking account of the miser-
able state that the millions of
India occupy.

One word more, and I have fin-
ished. Seeing that the Congress
holds the view that this Federal
Court of Supreme Court—which
you call it—will occupy the position
of the highest tribunal be-
yond which no man who is an in-
(Continued on Page 13.)

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reilly..... Your Asthmatic Drops and Inhalation powder
completely cured me. I strongly recommend the spe-
cifics. Kaviraj Nikunj Behari Kavyatirtha, Station Road, Bhagal-
pur, disciple of the world-renowned Kaviraj Mahamahopadhyaya
Shamadas Bachaspati of Calcutta.—I prescribed among my patients.
They cured them. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhawan,
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"UNTOUCHABLE FOR EVER."

(Continued from page 3.)
warning me to return to India. But I must be patient, and suppress my anger. I do sometimes become extremely angry with myself but I also pray to be delivered from that devil and God has given me power to suppress my anger. But suddenly I leave England, I shall wait, watch and pray. But, if ultimately the R. T. C. breaks down, I know what we shall do. I know that we shall not be found wanting and then it will be your time to come to our help.

THE UNTOUCHABLES' CASE.
There were various other informal meetings where the whole Indian question was discussed. I shall not attempt to cover the whole ground, but I would string together some of the most characteristic replies. Gandhiji's stout refusal to concede separate electorates to the untouchables is one of the pet puzzles at all these gatherings and he is asked to explain his attitude. I reproduce a gist of what he has said at the Indian Students' Majlis, amplified by what he said about the same thing on other occasions:

"Muslims and Sikhs are all well organised. The untouchables are not. There is very little political consciousness among them, and they are so horribly treated that I want to save them against themselves. If they had separate electorates their lives would be miserable in villages where are the strongholds of Hindu orthodoxy. It is the superior class of Hindus who have to do penance for having neglected the untouchables for ages. That penance can be done by active social reform and by making the lot of the untouchables more bearable by acts of service, but not by asking for separate electorates for them. By giving them separate electorates you will throw the apple of discord between the untouchables and the orthodox. You must understand I can tolerate the proposal for special representation of the Mussalmans and the Sikhs only as a necessary evil. It would be a positive danger for the untouchables. I am certain that the question of separate electorates for the untouchables is a modern manufacture of a Satanic Government. The only thing needed is to put them on the voters' list, and provide for fundamental rights for them in the constitution. In case they are unjustly treated and their representative is deliberately excluded they would have the right to special Election Tribunal which would give them complete protection. It should be open to these tribunals to order the unseating of an elected candidate and election of the excluded man.

"Separate electorates to the untouchables will ensure their bondage in perpetuity. The Mussalmans will never cease to be Mussalmans by having separate electorates. Do you want the untouchables to remain 'untouchables' for ever? Well the separate electorates would perpetuate the stigma. What is needed is destruction of untouchability and when you have done it, the bar sinister which has been imposed by an ignorant 'superior' class upon an 'inferior' class will be destroyed. When you have destroyed the bar sinister, to whom will you give the separate electorates? Look at the history of Europe. Have you got separate electorates for the work-

ing classes or women? With adult franchise, you give the untouchables complete security. Even the Orthodox Hindus would have to approach them for votes.
"How, then, you ask, does Dr. Ambedkar, their representative, insist on separate electorates for them? I have the highest regard for Dr. Ambedkar. He has every right to be bitter. That he does not break our heads is an act of self-restraint on his part. He is to-day so very much saturated with suspicion that he cannot see anything else. He sets in every Hindu a determined opponent of the untouchables, and it is quite natural. The same thing happened to me in my early days in South Africa where I was humiliated out by the Europeans wherever I went. It is quite natural for him to vent his wrath. But the separate electorates that he seeks will not give him social reform. He may himself mount to power and position, but nothing good will accrue to the untouchables. I can say this with authority having lived with the untouchables and having shared their joys and sorrows all these years."

FAITH IN ENGLAND.
It was essentially a students' meeting and they asked all variety of questions. Some of them were characteristic of the Indian student in England.
"Do you still believe in the good faith of England?" was one of the questions which elicited a reply that they will remember for all time.

"I believe in the good faith of England," said he, "to the extent that I believe in the good faith of human nature. I believe that the sum total of the energy of mankind is not to bring us down but to lift us up, and that is the result of the definite, if unconscious, working of the law of love. The fact that mankind persists shows that the cohesive force is greater than the disruptive force, centrifugal force greater than centripetal. And inasmuch as I know only of the poetry of love, you should not be surprised that I trust the English people. I have often been bitter and I have often said to myself 'When will this camouflage end? When will these people cease to exploit these poor people?' But instinctively I get the reply: 'That is the heritage that they have had from Rome.' I must conduct myself in accordance with the dictates of the law of love, hoping and expecting in the long run to affect the English nature."

INDUSTRIALISM.

"What is your view about the industrialisation of India?"
"Industrialism is, I am afraid, going to be a curse for mankind. Exploitation of one nation by another cannot go on for all time. Industrialism depends entirely on your capacity to exploit, on foreign markets being open to you, and on the absence of competitors. It is because these factors are getting less and less every day for England that its number of unemployed is mounting up daily. The Indian boycott was but a flea-bite. And if that is the state of England, a vast country like India cannot expect to benefit by industrialisation. In fact, India, when it begins to exploit other nations at it must if it becomes industrialised—will be a curse for other nations, a menace to the world. And why should I think of industrialising India to exploit other nations? Don't you see the tragedy of the situation viz., that we can find work for our 300 millions unemployed, but England can find none for its three millions and is faced with a problem that baffles the greatest intellects of England. The future of industrialism is dark. England has got successful competitors in America, Japan, France, Germany. It has competitors in the handful of mills in India, and as there has been an awakening in India, even so there will be an awakening in South Africa with its vastly richer resources—natural, mineral and human. The mighty English look quite pigmies before the mighty races of Africa. They are noble savages after all, you will say. They are certainly noble, but no savages and in the course of a few years the Western nations may cease to find in Africa a dumping ground for their wares. And if the future of industrialism is dark for the West, would it not be darker, still for India?"

"I. C. S."
"What do you think of the I. C. S.?"
"The I. C. S. is not really the Indian Civil Service, it is the E. C. S. the English Civil Service. I say this knowing that there are Indians in the Service. Whilst India is a subject nation they cannot but serve the interests of England. But supposing India secures freedom and supposing able Englishmen are prepared to serve India, then they would be truly national servants. At the present time, under the name of I. C. S. they serve the exploiting Government. In a free India, Englishmen will come out to India either in a spirit of adventure,

or from penance and willingly serve on a small salary and put up with the rigorous of Indian climate instead of being a burden on poor India whilst they draw inordinately large salaries and try to live there in extra English extravagance and reproduce even the English climate. We would have them as honoured comrades, but if there is even a lurking desire to lord it over us and become as a superior race, they are not wanted."

DOMINION STATUS AND INDEPENDENCE.

Q.—Do you say that you are completely fit for independence?
A.—If we are not, we try to be. But the question of fitness does not arise, for the simple reason that those who have robbed us of independence, to render it back. Supposing you repented of your conduct, you can express your repentance only by leaving us alone.
Q.—But why not dominion status? The fact is that the English understand what Dominion Status means. They don't know what is partnership, whereas Dominion Status means very nearly what you want. Why not accept it, if it is offered, as the Irish accepted the Free State status of their own accord. Does your partnership mean anything more than that?
A.—Present the case to me, let me examine the contents and if I find that Dominion Status that you present is the same thing as independence, I shall accept it at once. But I must throw the burden of proving it on those who say that Dominion Status is the same as independence.

EMPIRE, PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNAL QUESTION.

The talk with the members of the Raleigh Club was most absorbing, inasmuch as the members were all students from the Dominions, saturated with the Empire idea and keen students of politics. Every question was straight and to the point and I am tempted to transcribe a large part of the talk.

Q.—How far would you cut India off from the Empire?
A.—From the Empire entirely. From the British nation not all. If I want India to gain and not to grieve. The British Empire is an Empire only because of India. That Emperorship must go and I should love to be equal partner with Britain sharing her joys and sorrows and equal partner with all Dominions. But it must be a partnership on equal terms.

Q.—To what extent would India be prepared to share the sorrow of England?
A.—To the fullest extent.

Q.—Do you think India would unite her fortunes, inextricably with England?
A.—Yes, so long as she remains a partner. But if she discovers that the partnership is like one between a giant and a dwarf, or if it is utilised for exploitation of the other races of the earth, she would dissolve it. The aim is the common good of all nations of the earth and if it cannot be achieved I have patience enough to wait for ages rather than patch up an unreal partnership.

Q.—How would you distinguish exploitation from trading with a nation?
A.—There are two tests: (1) The other nation must want our goods which should in no case be dumped on it against her will; (2) the trade should not be backed by the navy. And whilst in this connection I may say that when you realise what wrong has been done by England to nations like us Indians, you will not sing 'Britannia rules the waves' with any kind of pride. Things in English Readers, which are matters for pride to-day will have to be matters for shame, and you will have to cease to take any pride over the defeat or humiliation of other nations.

Q.—How far is the British attitude towards the communal question an obstacle in your path?
A.—Largely, or I should say half and half. There has been consciously or unconsciously that policy of divide and rule working here as in India. The British officials have sometimes coquetted with one party, sometimes with another. Of course, if I were a British official, I would probably do the same and take advantage of dissensions to consolidate the rule. Our share of responsibility lies in the fact that we fall easy victims to the game.

Q.—You think the British Government should suggest a solution of the communal question?
A.—No. But I am the only party to say no. It is a humiliating thing and neither the Congress nor I can be party to it. But I have suggested a judicial tribunal. There are some commitments on the side of Government in Government of India and provincial Government dispatches, though all Government solutions are tinged by political considerations. As for us, each party, though talking of justice, fights shy of arbitration, which shows that there is a good deal of expediency and it is a question of degree who is wrong and

who is right. The Judicial Tribunal can certainly be trusted to adjudicate between the various claims.

Q.—Could you tell us anything about the personnel?

A.—They may be non-Hindu and non-Muslim judges of the Indian High Courts or judges from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Q.—Would their decision be accepted?

A.—There can be no question of accepting the decision of a Court I may confess that there is a trick at the back of the suggestion. If Government will play the game and adopt my suggestion, the whole atmosphere will change and before the Judicial Committee comes into being the communities will come out with a solution. For, there is sufficient material in the advances already made to satisfy the politically minded, and each one knows the flaws in his own claim.

MAIL BAG ROBBERY.

GHOAMARA (Rajshahi), Nov. 11.

While carrying mail bags from Puthia Post Office to the local station yesterday the mail carriers were attacked on the way by an armed gang who escaped with the mail bags. Villagers being informed of this were able to effect the arrest of two of the gang.

The police in this connection searched to-day the house of a local pleader and arrested his son, Shubendra Mohan Mitra, a student of the Rajshahi Collegiate School.—A. P.

BANDRA CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, Nov. 10.

That the appeal for funds for the Zoroli Mission at Bhilad in the Thana District, was well responded to, was evident from the crowded house, that witnessed the charity show held in the St. Andrew's H. School yesterday evening. His Excellency Mr. Kierkels, the Delegate Apostolically graced the occasion with his presence.

The Colwad Dramatic Union presented the life-story of the youthful martyr "St. Philomena." H. E. Mr. Kierkels declared that he was much impressed by the play and paid a tribute to the actors. He hoped that such plays would be presented very often as their moral went home to the audience. He also exhorted the Catholics of Bandra and the suburbs to extend their help to the Missions in the districts.

MAHARAJA OF NAWANAGAR WELCOMED BY HIS SUBJECTS.

(From A Correspondent).

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 9.

Rousing reception greeted His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahab Bahadur on His Highness' return from England on Sunday morning. His Highness was received at the station by Bhayats-Kumars, Officers and the leading citizens. The guard of honour presented arms, and the salute of guns was fired when H. H. alighted.
In the Darbar Hall "Nazar" was presented by all those present. His Highness then drove in a carriage and six through the city, all along the route eager crowds of people and school-boys cheered His Highness, who appeared to have regained his health.

MOTHER OF SGT. GANESH VIDYARTHI DEAD.

(From Our Correspondent).

CAVNPORE, Nov. 11.

The mother of late martyr Srijut Ganesh Shankarji Vidyarthi passed away this morning at 9/15. News reached all over the city immediately, and the Congress and allied offices were immediately closed. Funeral procession was attended by a large number of people to the cremation grounds at Bhairon Ghat.

LAHORE HOCKEY.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

In the Punjab Rifles Hockey Tournament, Forman Christian College "B" defeated the Punjab Light Horse by the odd goal in three. The game opened with quick pace which was maintained throughout and Mr. Janak right out of the Collegians with an individual effort established the lead amidst loud cheers from the crowd.—A. P.

A POPULAR PLAY.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJOK, Nov. 9.

"Jogo Khuman" a drama written by Sjt. Utamchand Doshi and staged by Sorath Bhagoyaya Natak Mandli dealing with liquor prohibition has been well received by the public. A medal for music is to be awarded by Sjt. V. Rawia to Mr. Shantial Bha't on 11th November in Vanik Bho-janahall.
The Bhramacharya young men here are thinking of organising a youth movement to secure reform.

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Bhopal	Karachi	Mangalore	Ranchi	Vizagapatam

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Bombay City And Suburbs

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Gramophone Records, 6 p.m. The Children's Hour. Auntie Enrich (will sing and recite), Uncle Dick (will tell stories); 6-45 p.m. Varkar Mama (stories in Marathi); 5-20 p.m. A social three acts play "Cast away" written by Mr. B. K. Laud (for Radio Stars) cast:—Miss Kalekar, Messrs. Bholanath, Patwardhan, Mankame and others.

GITA CLASSES.—Swamiji Viswakhanda of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will hold a Gita class on Sunday (15th instant) at 9 a.m. in the Library Hall of the Ashram Khar. Similar classes will be held every Sunday morning.

PROF. MANJI KHAN'S CONCERTS.—Prof. Manji Khan will give two concerts, at the J. Shankershet Hall, Thakurdwar, one to-night (Saturday) at 9 p.m. and the other to-morrow at 4 p.m.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.—All the Sevika are requested to come to the Sangh's premises, Arab House, 13th Khetwadi Lane to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Danushkedi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 15th inst.

Subscribed Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per S. S. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-0 a.m. on Monday the 16th instant.

Subscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MADRASWALA.—Abdul Shakoor Sale-Mahomed, Madraswala, aged 40, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Cutchi Memon Jamat and who was proprietor of Messrs. Abdul Latif Abdul Shakoor & Co. doing business at Chakia Street passed away at his residence at Colaba at 1 a.m. to-day. Funeral procession to start at 8 a.m. (to-day) from Zakaria Masjid.

THIRD ANNUAL OPEN GAZON TOURNAMENT.

Under the auspices of the Young Sportsmen's Association Gazon Tournaments for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children will be played from November 25th. Entries close on the 23rd instant. For further particulars apply to Mr. M. V. Dharmatkar at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana or Mr. B. T. Knote at the Association, 15 Dammer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.

SJT. NARAVANE FOR B.P.C.C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

Sjt. T. R. Naravane has been duly elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Dadar (C) Ward being the only candidate for the one seat rendered vacant. There will therefore be no election to-morrow (Sunday) as was announced.

GUJARATI FOLK-SONGS BY SJT. BADHEKAJI.

At a public meeting in the B. Vatsky Hall near French Bridge at 8 p.m. under Shriyut J. N. Badheka will recite "Gujarat-Guru Gandhiji" and the old folk-songs of Gujarat. Poet Khabardar will preside.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Bombay Salaried Employees Conference announces that the statement of accounts of the conference is ready. It has also been duly audited. A meeting of the Reception Committee to consider it will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Clerk's Union premises, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARBITRATORS' CONFERENCE.

The Adjourned Session of the Arbitrators' Conference convened under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Cooperative Institute will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Sjt. K. J. Dukast, will preside.

"DULEEP" RETURNS TO INDIA.



DULEEP IN BOMBAY
Stays In India For Winter

Prince Duleep Singh the famous Indian cricketer arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind."

Interviewed by a Press representative, he said he was eagerly looking forward to the visit of the Indian team next year, particularly after the opposition put up against the M. C. C. during their last visit to India.

Asked whether he would sacrifice his English qualifications for the sake of India, he said "If I play for India, I lose my qualifications for England. As I wish to play in the very best cricket which is between England and Australia, I do not wish to lose my qualifications in England at the present moment."

Duleep Singh will play for Kathiawar States Agency Team at Delhi on Sunday next. From Delhi he will proceed direct to Nawanagar. He will stay in India for the winter.

Import Duty On Raw Cotton

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13. In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Bhatnagar's motion to delete the proposed import duty on raw cotton was defeated by 60 votes to 49; this Government majority of 8 yesterday swelled to-day to 11. The result was cheered by Government benches.

Mr. Harinarayan's motion for deletion of import duty on machinery was carried by 53 votes to 52.—A. P.

Resistance To Taxation

NATIONALIST AND INDEPENDENTS COMBINE.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13. Nationalist and Independent Members of the Legislative Assembly have decided to offer further opposition to the taxation proposals relating to Postal rates, Machinery, Salt, Petroleum, Surcharge on Income-tax and lower income-tax level. They would also urge equalisation of excise and import duties on kerosine.—A. P.

DEFENCE COUNSEL OBJECTS TO WITHDRAWAL OF CASE.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, who appeared for Mr. Bhatt, objected and said that as serious charges had been made the case must be proceeded with.

NOT A SHAREBROKER.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Velinkar witness stated that he was not a share broker as described in the complaint but was only a sub-broker some 8 years ago. He was not living at Byculla but in Fort.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

(Special To "The Chronicle.")

London, Nov. 13.

To-day's Closing Cross Rate

London upon New York was 3.77

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY

New York, Nov. 13.

Previous Closing Rate 6.64

To-day's Opening Rate 6.68

Difference +0.04

To-day's Closing Rate 6.65

Difference —0.09

Broach Expectation 191

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

Previous Closing Rate 4.76

To-day's Opening Rate 4.78

Difference Unchanged

To-day's Closing Rate 4.76

Difference Unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 13.

Silver Ready 21 1/8

Lower 5/16

Silver Forward 20 15/16

Lower 5/16

India Sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

1st Settlement 65 14 0

2nd Settlement 62 6 0

3rd Settlement 26 6 0

FALSE CHARGE OF INDECENT BEHAVIOUR AGAINST MR. RAMCHANDRA BHATT

Complainant's Sensational Confession In Court

"PROMISE OF RICH REWARD FROM MR. Y. G. PANDIT"

Parsi Seeks Protection Of The Court For Giving True Facts.

"This is an absolutely false case. I am satisfied from the manner in which the complainant gave his evidence that there are some persons who are behind the scenes and who put up this man to file a false case with an ulterior motive. I, therefore, discharge the accused."

This case shows to what extent some people in Bombay can go and how false cases are filed in court. I think this is a fit case for getting sanction to prosecute all the persons implicated in the suit. I, therefore, direct the Bombay police to make thorough investigations into the matter."

This was the order passed by Mr. H. P. H. Dasgupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Friday in discharging Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and holding that the charge of having made "indecent overtures" levelled against him by a Parsi was absolutely false.

COMPLAINANT'S CONFESSION.

The finding of the Court was the sequel to the confession made by the complainant that some persons taking advantage of his adverse circumstances and promising him a large sum of money instigated him to write a false complaint against Mr. Bhatt.

The Magistrate gave the complainant protection and asked him to disclose the names of those who instigated him to file a false complaint, whereupon the complainant made sensational revelations. He said that one J. Dalal and another Hindu wearing spectacles instigated him to write the complaint.

DUMMIES TO SWEAR IN COURT. No sooner they got the complaint written from him at their dictation than they took it away from him and presented the same in court without his knowledge by putting quite another man in the witness box to swear the complaint.

"RICH HINDU WITH LOTS OF MONEY."

On reading the newspaper reports, witness became apprehensive and thought that "he will ruin his reputation." When he met Dalal in the company of one Rustumji Ardeshir Toothli, whose witness described as a "jailbird" that night near the Rajabhai Clock tower he remonstrated with him. Dalal told him "Don't be afraid. What is done is done. There is a rich Hindu who will give you lot of money for this work."

Asked by Mr. Velinkar to give the name of this rich Hindu, witness took several minutes to think and then uttered the name of Mr. Y. G. Pandit.

Proceeding witness stated that he again met Dalal when he charged Dalal with having ruined him. Dalal replied that witness could do whatever he liked and remarked: "We have got your handwriting. You cannot deny that," and added that "Mr. Bhatt was not enjoying the Dwall on account of that complaint." Subsequently the same Dalal took witness to Mr. Jagjivan Ujainsey in the Cecil Restaurant, Hughes Road, who he said, was a friend of Mr. Bhatt. Mr. Jagjivan asked witness to withdraw the case and assured him that no proceedings would be taken against him (witness). Witness agreed and Dalal took credit for the compromise and Mr. Ujainsey paid Dalal Rs. 50.

EVERY WORD IS FALSE.

Mr. Velinkar: So every word of your complaint is false?

Witness: It is absolutely false.

The Magistrate thereupon passed orders discharging Mr. Bhatt and ordering police inquiry into the affair.

This witness at this stage shouted: "My life is in danger. They have threatened to kill me if I exposed them."

Magistrate: You can seek the protection of the C.I.D.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Jute shares ruled fully steady although a limited business transpired at steady rates. In coals a good line of business was done at better prices. In teas a limited turnover resulted at slightly better rates. In the miscellaneous section Burma Corporation and Bengal Paper ordinaries kept fairly steady. Others showed no appreciable change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities—31 per cent. paper 55 1/2; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 63 1/2; 5 per cent. Loan 1929/47 81 1/2; 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 89 3/4; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 95 1/4; 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 101.

Railways—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 72; Shahdara Delhi Sahranpur Light Railway 89.

Cottons—Kesoram 3/14; Coals—Aldir 3/12; Amalgamated Coalfields 12; Bokaro and Ramgarh 9 1/4; Burma Dhecho 8; Burrakur 13 1/2; Deoli 9/10; Equitable 21/12; Gopalchuck 3; Kalapahat 10/8; Katras Jheriah 34 1/4; Marine "A" 10; ditto B 9 1/2; New Beerbhoom 11 1/4; North Damuda 4 1/4; Raneeunge 42 1/2; South Karanpura 3/8; Standard 32 1/2; Union 13/8; West Jamuria 8 1/4.

Jutes—Albion ordy. 312; Auckland 205; Bally 185; Caledonian pref. 108 1/8; Clive 30 1/7; Empire 42 1/4; Gouropore ordy. 337; Howrah 43; Hussamchand ordy. 24 1/2; Kanahatty ordy. 440 1/8; Kankarrah ordy. 372; National 22 1/5; Northbrook 33 1/4.

Teas—Bainthura 6/2; New Purnphari 2/12; Rajabari 2/10; Debenures—6 per cent. 1919/39; Alexandria Jute Mills debentures 97.—A. P.

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IAN KEITH—MARY DUNCAN

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ASTROVA'S TRIO

Misses

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COSSACK!

GYPSY

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1931.

MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.

It is now more than a surmise that the British Government is seriously considering the plan of giving India the sop of provincial autonomy of a sort and making but vague promises about central responsibility. Reuters, who a few days ago cabled an "authoritative" contradiction of a report to that effect, has now felt it necessary to interview three leaders like Messrs. Sastri, Sapru and Jayakar on that very scheme of provincial autonomy as a first instalment. These leaders, though well-known for their moderation, and their faith in the good faith of the British Government, one and all, distrust the scheme not merely because of its imperfections but also because of the fresh difficulties that may stand in the way of fulfilling fresh promises about central responsibility. Indeed, Mr. Sastri cannot understand all the talk of the "difficulty of introducing central responsibility simultaneously with provincial autonomy". Dr. Sapru is more emphatic when he states that "responsibility in the Centre and in the provinces should be established immediately by an Act of Parliament". Even Mr. M. D. Jayakar, who unconditionally supported the R. T. Conference within a few hours of its being announced, is constrained to remark with

some bitterness that "if it was the intention to satisfy India by instalments the Round Table Conference need not have been called at all." The majority of the British Indian "delegates," despite their being the nominees of the Government, may be said to be definitely opposed to the scheme. If the suspicion turns out to be well founded that the communalists have been wheedled into accepting the scheme in advance, it will be one more disclosure that will scandalise the people without surprising them.

The general opposition to the scheme of provincial autonomy is very simple to understand. The autonomy that is contemplated cannot be far different from what Mahatma Gandhi calls "glorified municipal self-government." There can be no provincial autonomy worth the name without responsibility at the centre. Besides, to be plain about it, provincial autonomy is no more the real question at issue than is municipal self-government. The real question is, it being assumed that India is to be her own mistress in the next few months, what precise form the Government of India by Indians and for Indians should take. That question is not even touched by the scheme of provincial autonomy. It is, indeed, an insult to India to be asked to be satisfied with local autonomy, if only for the time being, when she demands full national autonomy, having fought and bled for it.

None need be puzzled at the report of Gandhi's conditional acceptance of the scheme. His conditions, which are almost in

the nature of a pose to test the sincerity behind the scheme, are not going to be accepted by the present Cabinet. One of his conditions is that the provincial autonomy should be virtual sovereignty with a few accepted restrictions thereon. Now, such a conception of autonomy cannot but be a nightmare to a Hoare or even a MacDonald. His other condition is that not more than nine months should elapse between the introduction of provincial autonomy and that of complete national autonomy. And he has once again explained his view of complete national autonomy, lest there should be any doubt about it. In his address to the Commonwealth of India League he laid the greatest emphasis on the principle that the scheme of Swaraj must include full national control over the Army and the nation's finances. It was superfluous for him to labour the point that Indians can manage their own Army and their own finances even better than the British Government has so far done. The speech of the Premier at the Minorities Committee—with which we shall deal on another occasion—shows clearly that the time has come for Gandhi and his countrymen to think more seriously what they should do if the R. T. C. Mountain that has been in travail so long, brings out nothing more than the tiny mouse of provincial autonomy of the Simon brand.

much emphasised in his speech in protest against the levy that the Corporation could explore further the avenues of retrenchment in expenditure instead of burdening with an unfair tax the suburban residents. He specified the sources of retrenchment. It is scandalous that the Corporation should have declared itself indifferent to the hardships of the poor and the middle class suburban residents.

Trifles

Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal, is now unfortunately unable to play it, but he can still talk cricket. Thus "Colonel Craddock" has referred to Government playing on a sticky wicket. Government are charged with being slow and sticky. That must be regarded as a serious charge, but, as matters are, the Government of Bengal must play on a sticky wicket.

Perhaps the "Government of Bengal" should be applauded that in a manner of speaking only—it stood up to his extra-last one from the demon bowler, and saved itself from being sent back to the pavilion so that the Craddock may have a knock.

But Sir Stanley Jackson is really too self-deprecatory and the "serious charge" is too obviously a "wide". The fact is that the "Government of Bengal" has already collected as respectable a number of—er—runs as any wonder Bradman could wish for. It has been scoring fast enough and all round the wicket and the strokes have yielded as many singles and twos as fours and sixes.

What he will do in the event of his fear materialising nobody has got that fine sense of cultured anticipation to guess. But Mr. Jayakar is emphatically opposed to any offer of Provincial Autonomy (capital "A" please to distinguish it from the word found in political and constitutional dictionaries) without responsibility at the centre. So far, it is, according to me, bad enough.

But among the so-called unfortunate consequences that Mr. Jayakar enumerates is one to the effect that "it will also make communalism more rampant."

This is worse. Indeed, it is an alarming symptom which causes me grave concern about Mr. Jayakar. Is he really getting old, unwilling to share in the thrills and joys of the acceleration of a congenial adventure?

Now that the Congress has withdrawn from the Bardoli Enquiry, the fact is confirmed beyond doubt that Mr. Gordon acquitted himself well in authoritatively characterising Mr. Desai's demands as "unreasonable".

"Examined by the Defence Advocate, witness (Mr. Villiers) said that he knew of no propaganda carried on by the Association against the Indian National Congress."

How very sad. I never knew that Mr. Villiers was suffering from nervous shock so severely as to involve loss of memory.

Although Italy is comparatively free from financial difficulties Mussolini has banned a "sumptuous" reception and a "magnificent" gala night, both intended by Neapolitan Fascists in his honour.

Now this is extremely morbid. Troubles, if any, must be eaten and danced away. In times or crises, there is nothing like Epicureanism plus the Fox-trot—what is known in India as "the Banquet and the Ball". Mussolini has yet to learn a good deal.

"UNTOUCHABLES FOR EVER"

WHY MAHATMA OBJECTS TO SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

M. D. writes in "Young India": Another week has gone by without any progress so far as the Indian question is concerned. But now that the selections are over and the old Government is in power once again with an unprecedentedly large majority, they cannot plead preoccupation. But who knows the very gargantuan majority may mean sufficient pre-occupation for them and they may not find time for India.

So far as our country is concerned the change in the Government does not make our case better or worse. Let us not forget that the worst horrors including lathi charges on women—never known before in the history of India—were perpetrated during the Labour regime. What worse can happen under the conservatives? A liberal use of gunpowder? It would be ever so much cleaner and more straightforward than a cowardly lathi charge.

The panicky election, or the "safety first" election, as a lady put it, and the financial crisis in England and Europe have a meaning which is neatly summed up by Sir William Layton: "It is no longer possible for any debtor country to settle the problem of repayment by its own action. Creditor countries must decide whether they are willing to receive payment in the form of goods or whether they prefer to scale down debts. If every country simply takes its own measures to restrict imports it will gradually strangle exports from every source and finally end in the paralysis of all international trade."

Another writer analyses the election results in a way which India will understand very well: "Convince John Bull that his country is threatened with any fundamental danger; let him once believe that some sinister force is at work to confiscate his savings, to undermine the Bank of England (which to him is the Rock of Ages) and, therefore, to destroy a system which connotes his assurance and material security and all his hopes of material advance—and John Bull rises in his slow might and once again leaves the world agape!"

India will not miss the obvious lesson. John Bull, when the next occasion in India comes—as it threatens to come soon—can easily be made to visualise a fundamental danger, if only we have the will, and then he will leave the world agape by asking his Ministers to make peace with India.

HINDUS AND JOINT ELECTORATES.

In the meanwhile, Gandhi is trying to bear the cross as cheerfully as he can, sometimes regarding his audiences with refreshing bits of humour and beguiling the monotony of hammering away at a blind wall, while sometimes he unburies himself without reserve.

"Why do Hindus want joint electorates? Was a question put by some of the students at Oxford. Answer (midst roars of laughter)—"Because they are foolish. They can take the wind out of the sails of Mussalmans by immediately giving them separate electorates and leaving them wondering whether there may not be after all something sinister in the separate electorates."

"Why are you so uncharitable to those who drink?" asked an English student.

Answer—"Because I am charitable to those who suffer from the effects of the curge."

So many are puzzled and per-

plexed that he can keep his temper in the midst of numerous engagements lasting from morning until midnight. And good women sometimes frankly put the question: "Do you ever suffer from nerves?" asked Mrs. Eustace Miles. "Ask Mrs. Gandhi," straight came the reply, leaving her admiring his humour still more. "She will tell you that I am on my best behaviour with the world but not with her."

"Well," said Mrs. Miles "my husband is on his best behaviour with me."

"Then" retorted Gandhi, "I am sure that Mr. Miles has bribed you heavily."

"Is not the Charkha a 'medieval device'?"

"We were doing many things in the middle ages which were quite wise. But if most of us have given them up, why accuse me of my wisdom? However medieval the device may be, I am not ashamed of adding thereby fifty per cent. to the income of my impoverished villagers. During the war you produced potatoes and fashionable ladies of Lyceum Club invited men to stich sleeping suits for the soldiers with plain needle and thread. Was it not medieval? Well, I learn the medieval trick from the ladies of the Lyceum Club."

But often enough when the occasion arises he flares up and bursts into a blaze, even like the last Satyagraha movement which sprang up so suddenly and so unexpectedly.

OBSTACLES OF SWARAJ

"What is the chief obstacle in the way of Swaraj?"

"It is the unwillingness of the British officials to part with power; or our incapacity to wrest power from unwilling hands. Well, you feel sorry that I have not given you the expected reply. I want you to understand that we can wrest power in spite of our disunion, and if the hands which have to yield power were willing our disunion would soon disappear. You say the British are impartial on-lookers! Well, I have had the audacity of accusing the Government of India of acting like a wedge and of accusing the British Government with having appointed a packed conference. We have our own communal solution arrived at by the Congress with enlightened Mussalmans. But, if unfortunately some Mussalmans claiming to represent a majority, are not satisfied, and because of that the Government will say that they would hold on the chains they have thrown round us, I say that we shall simultaneously strike a blow to break both the chain and the disunion." And then at the reception of the Commonwealth of India League:

"The best way is for Englishmen to withdraw from India and let her manage or mismanage her affairs as England is doing. But in India, Englishmen are like jailors dictating to the Indians the rules of good behaviour and India is one vast prison house. Well, we shall have to render account of ourselves, and you too. The best thing for you would be to end this unnatural relationship. God willing, we are going to take this freedom from unwilling hands. I had thought we had suffered enough, but I find that our sufferings are not vital and real enough to make themselves felt and I shall have to go to India and ask my countrymen to go through the fiery ordeal in a more intense form than last year. Chittagong and Hill are beacon-lights to me."

Continued on page 6.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Separation Of Sind.

Apropos of the Miles Irving Committee report regarding the Separation of Sind we are inclined to agree with Seth Abdullahi Haroon that a separated Sind can be administered without incurring deficits—if not actually with a surplus—endangering efficiency or prejudicing the development of action building departments. As Seth Haroon points out, it is the central basis of the Committee's assumptions which is sharply questionable but which the Committee insist on taking for granted. Deficits arise only on the supposition that the present level and standard of administrative expenditure in India, so far from being indefensible and scandalous, are really much too sacred to be touched. The position ought to be quite the reverse. The solution lies in ruthlessly cutting down expenditure, which, in relation to the utter poverty of the country, is an outrageous extravagance. Seth Sahib is, in our view, on firm ground; and we congratulate him on it.

Seth Abdullahi Haroon's Duty.

But what he forgets is the fact that the money standard of administration is an all-India question. No substantial economy therein is possible if it is sought to be confined to one province or to provincial subjects. This, shall we say, apparent forgetfulness, robs Seth Sahib's just protest of much of its effectiveness. To make the omission he ought to agitate for very material reductions in expenditure on "Security Services" and the Army. In other words he should part company with those who are out to perpetuate the present day wastefulness by allying themselves with the interests of bureaucracy and the Army. He should support the Congress demand in that behalf—we assure him that it will not necessarily involve identifying himself with the Congress as such. But will Seth Abdullahi Haroon, a prominent leader of the All-Parties Muslim Conference, do it, if only for the sake, exclusively, of poor Sindhis?

A Saucy British Official.

Calcutta papers to hand publish the full text of the correspondence between Mr. J. C. Gupta, a member of the non-official committee to enquire into the recent alleged police excesses in Dacca, and Mr. Harold Graham, Divisional Commissioner, Dacca Division. The correspondence is a typical contrast between an Indian gentleman's courtesy and a British official's sauciness. In the course of his letter Mr. Gupta says: "We shall be glad to know if you desire to assist the Committee in the enquiry and furnish us with the official version or depute any representative to be present during the enquiry to examine and cross-examine any witness." But Mr. Graham, crudely abusing a familiar quotation, says in answer: "Who made thee a prince and a judge over me or over the happenings in Dacca?" A question like that can with more propriety be asked of officials like Mr. Graham.

Magisterial Cussedness.

Some Magistrates in Mysore, of all States, have earned an unenviable notoriety by emulating the evil example of some British Indian Magistrates in putting frivolous restrictions on peaceful picketing of liquor shops. According to our Bangalore correspondent, a Tumkur Magistrate passed an order in August last against three prominent local Advocates forbidding them from taking any part directly or indirectly in picketing liquor shops. Later he threatened to take action against them under the Legal Practitioners' Regulation. And now he has passed one more order against them prohibiting them from delivering any speeches of any kind in the Tumkur Taluk for a period of two months. On the very face of it, this is harassing under cover of law. But we are glad to learn that the people of Tumkur have replied to official tactics by intensifying their picketing campaign.

Congress Walk-Out From Bardoli Inquiry

Continued from page 1

83 khatedar claimants and 71 witnesses have been examined and cross-examined and wherever it was possible they have produced documents which, having regard to the class from whom they are drawn and the circumstances under which the monies had to be borrowed, must necessarily be few in number. The volume of evidence already called and the remaining evidence which is ready to be called, is such that it is not possible to say that the inquiry without recalling the import thereof and what it lay upon us to prove.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT AND AFTER.

In my opening address I made it clear that the evidence on the question of "standard" was partly documentary and partly oral; that the documentary evidence commenced with the agreement of the 5th of March and must include all relevant documents up to the date of the agreement under which the inquiry was agreed to be held, namely, the 28th of August 1931. It was further pointed out that the origin of the standard was the calling off of the no-tax campaign and the consequent reciprocal promise on the part of the Government to apply a standard for the collection of land revenue, in derogation of their extreme legal right and the most important measure of the standard is stated in the very terms of the inquiry, namely, the material circumstances of the khatedars concerned. It will be, therefore, erroneous to suggest that the documents now formally called for were not present to our minds as a necessary part of the evidence in this inquiry even though the same must necessarily be in the possession, power and control of the Government, i.e. the opponents in this case.

One of the measures of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the non-payment of the land revenue and the same was carried out as an organised measure in the Talukas of Borsad and Bardoli Valod, and Mahal (barring a few isolated areas which it is immaterial to enumerate for the present purpose). The agreement of the 5th of March between the Government and the Congress, therefore, necessarily applied to the area of that no-tax campaign as a whole.

AGREED STANDARD.

The correspondence which took place after the 5th of March between Mahatma Gandhi representing the Congress on the one hand and Mr. Perry and Mr. Bhadrapur Collectors of Kaira and Mr. Kothawalla, Collector of Surat, on the other necessarily relate to the working of the agreement of the 5th of March. Such correspondence related *inter alia* to the method and extent of the collection of land revenue from the khatedars in the areas affected by the campaign and was relevant evidence in the case on the question of standard. During the course of that correspondence it was made perfectly clear that the standard agreed to be adopted was what has been shortly described as the "no borrowing standard". In the letter dated 3rd May 1931 to Mr. Perry Mahatma Gandhi wrote as follows:

GANDHI'S LETTER.

"It is common cause between us that the people should pay revenue to the utmost of their capacity. I know that in defining the word 'capacity' there may be difference or there is a difference as I now see from your letter. During our talk I thought that you agreed that no one need borrow money in order to pay the revenue dues. I am carrying out that healthy formula. I know that it has not been carried out before and may not be carried out in future. In any case, for this exceptional year I think that there is no way out of it as I hope to show conclusively in due course. This of course does not mean that those who wish to pay by borrowing should be prevented by me from doing so. Only I could not take upon me to press them to do so."

MR. PERRY'S REPLY.

In his letter to Mahatma Gandhi dated the 3rd May 1931, Mr. Perry replied as follows:— "I agree with you about bor-

row, in all probability may have been necessary at all after the documents had been tendered and the Government witnesses including the Collector had been cross-examined.

AN ERROR.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that it was an error as is supposed in the order that we started with no available evidence on the question of standard. It ought to have been on the other hand clear that we had a considerable body of evidence above referred to. But irrespective of the error of

this supposition it is still very erroneous to say that there can be any justice or equity in the Government not producing or not offering to produce all the relevant documents in their possession in an inquiry of this nature after having agreed to the inquiry and their obligation is not in the least degree affected by the nature and volume of the evidence in the possession of their opponents.

AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLE.

Before the order was actually pronounced I thought it my duty to call attention to the case of Robinson v. State of South Australia reported in 1931 A.C. 704 on the position of the Crown and their obligation as regards the production and inspection of documents, in a case in which the Crown is a party to a cause. The case has the most direct bearing on the present inquiry in that in the Australian case the claimants were basing a claim on a charge of negligence on the part of the Crown and its officers. It was admitted by the claimants who were numerous that without the production of the documents by the Crown they could not prove their case and some of the claimants actually abandoned litigation because of the attitude of the Crown in refusing to produce the relevant documents.

One of the more undaunted ones, however, carried the matter to the Privy Council, who upheld the right of every litigant to get the opponent to produce relevant documents even through the opponent was the Crown subject to any question of privilege and apart from the question of privilege the duty and obligation of the Crown is stated by Lord Blanesburgh in the following terms:—

PRIVY COUNCIL RULING.

"Particularly must it be remembered in this connection that the fact that production of the documents might in the particular litigation prejudice the Crown's own case or assist that of the other side is no such 'plain overruling principle of public interest' as to justify any claim or privilege. The zealous champion of Crown rights may frequently be tempted to take the opposite view particularly in cases where the claim against the Crown seems to be harsh or unfair. But such an opposite view is without justification.

In truth the fact that the documents if produced might have any such effect upon the fortunes of litigation is of itself a compelling reason for their production—one only to be overcome by the gravest consideration of State policy or security.

As was pointed out by Lord Blanesburgh in delivering the judgment of this Board in Esquimaux and Nanaimo Ry. Co. v. Wilson (1920) A.C. 358, 366, Baron Atkyns' often cited observations in Pawlett v. Attorney General (1867) Harv. 465, 469, are based upon general principles: "The party ought in this case, said Baron Atkyns there, 'to be relieved against the King, because the King is the fountain and the head of justice and equity, and it shall not be presumed that he will be defective in either, and it would be derogate from the King's honour to imagine that what is equity against a common person should not be equity against him'."

STANDARD OF EQUITY.

That is the standard of equity and honour on which I relied when I entertained the belief that when the proper time came every document material to the issues in this case will be produced by the Government without any objection and without any hesitation and even without resorting to an argument as to the rights and powers of the Inquiry Officer, the Government, however, has in this case, chosen to take another course. The Inquiry Officer has upheld their resistance. Comment is superfluous.

As regards the description of the documents which are called for I may again refer to the same judgment at page 719 where six

out of the 16 sets of documents are described in the following terms:—

DOCUMENTS WANTED.

"Six of the sixteen sets of documents so particularised are the following:— (1) Reports of inspectors employed by the defendant relating to the wheat of the 1916-17 harvest.

(2) Correspondence between the defendant, including the Wheat Scheme and Wheat Harvest Board and such inspectors in respect of the said wheat. (7) Minutes of the Wheat Advisory Committee.

(12) Correspondence between the manager of the Wheat Scheme and W. W. Hutton. (13) Letters from Clarence Goods, then Minister of Agriculture to Messrs. F. A. Verco, E. A. Badoock, W. M. Alford, C. J. Smith and C. C. Nicholls, written in or about June 1917.

(15) Letters from one David Kelly to the manager of the Wheat Harvest Board written in or about the month of February 1917."

ERRONEOUS DESCRIPTION.

When an opponent describes documents in the possession of the other side or whom he claims production and inspection he necessarily describes them with reference to the issues in question and it is an error to say that such description is "fishing."

If one applies his mind to the matter it would be easily realised that there cannot be any other way of describing relevant documents exclusively in the possession of the opponents unless indeed one were to resort to an unworthy method of stealing its contents or getting its particulars and the reason why the opponent's conscience is sought to be affected in cases of this character is that the relevant documents must be exclusively within his own knowledge.

It is also erroneous to suppose as would appear from the order that the argument that the application for production and inspection of documents in the possession of Government was justified by me in reply.

PROPER TIME.

It is submitted that the proper time to demand these documents had arrived when the first Government witness was under cross-examination and it was believed that no material documents could ever be withheld as a matter of law or as a matter of honour unless the purpose of the inquiry was to conceal the truth and not to discover it. That the first Government witness was cross-examined after about a month from the opening of the inquiry was no fault of the Congress or the khatedars. It was ordered from the very commencement that on the conclusion of the evidence of the khatedars as to each village the witness for the Government would be examined.

The Government was allowed to take an extraordinary position in this case filing their reply after the evidence of all the khatedars and their witnesses for five villages had been fully recorded. If the original order had been adhered to the Mamlatar would have been cross-examined in the second week of the inquiry and necessarily the present question would have been brought to a head at the time.

The resistance to the production and inspection of relevant material documents in the possession of the Government cannot therefore be justified on the ground that the application has been made after some time and it is respectfully submitted that the only reasonable inference for resistance to production and inspection is that the documents if produced would clearly damage the Government's case as it has been proved to be the fact in case of their written statement as regards the village of Rayam.

I do not wish to further comment on the fate of that written statement as disclosed by the cross-examination of the Mamlatar.

A TRUISM, BUT NO REASON.

In this connection I must further deny the correctness of the statement that there was any admission on my part that the Congress had no evidence of their own to give as to what they meant by the word "standard" except that of the evidence of Mr. Gandhi nor had they any definition thereof. As regards the statement attributed to me that I do not know what the Government records contain, it is a truism but has never been held to be a reason for declining to order production of documents if they are relevant. I must further add that in this case those who instruct me are not totally ignorant of what the records probably contain.

Ignorance or knowledge is immaterial on the right to get production and inspection of relevant documents in the pos-

session, power or control of the opponents. The existence of the relevant documents is not denied and in fact except arguing that the inquiry officer was not a civil court no valid reason was given on behalf of the Government why the documents should not be ordered to be produced.

It is stated in paragraph 4 of the order as follows:—

"Finally it is required that these papers should be produced on affidavit, subject, as was submitted in the oral statement of the case, to the penalties for perjury if any papers were withheld."

NO HONEST LITIGANT CAN BE AFRAID.

The statement of the requirement is mentioned as it to suggest that the requirement was extraordinary. Every litigant has to do it and no honest litigant can be afraid of doing it. However as a matter of fact it was made clear in the statement for request of these papers that we would be content if a list was supplied of relevant papers and documents, after due inquiry and that we were prepared to trust the correctness of the list instead of requiring an affidavit.

CLERICAL ERROR.

Before I quit this matter I must say that the remarks as regards item (b) of the documents might easily have been spared. There was an obvious clerical error which in the context must be understood by any man conversant with the controversy. I further respectfully protest against the expression of opinion on the question of what is the meaning of the term "standard" and how it is to be proved or applied in a judgment in an interlocutory matter of this kind. It would almost appear as if the inquiry officer has anticipated a great deal of his final judgment on the question of standard on which point at the suggestion of the inquiry officer and by common consent the bulk of the evidence was held over. It is an elementary rule in case of judgments on interlocutory applications for judges to reserve their opinion on matters of this nature. The inquiry officer further observes as follows in the said order:—

"Incidentally I may quote a statement of the learned Counsel during the course of his address that this own idea of the standard was that even if a khatedar had the day before purchased land to the value of Rs. 1000 for cash, yet Government could not on the next day recover any assessment from him if he had no actual cash in his house on that day, on which it is only necessary to remark that it would be in any case useless to search the Government records for evidence on such a basis as this."

AN ILLUSTRATION.

I have had a considerable amount of free and frank discussion on the question of standard from the commencement of this inquiry subject, however, to the understanding that no conclusion would be arrived at until after the whole of the evidence had been recorded before the conclusion. The inquiry officer had evidently some illustration in his mind to which it might be difficult to apply the standard. One of such illustrations has been referred to in the judgment. If my recollection serves me right the case put to me was one of sale of land and not of purchase and that of the sale proceeds being applied in payment of the antecedent debts of the khatedars. When the hypothetical case was put to me I answered saying that the case could be dealt with if the facts mentioned in the illustration proved any particular case and that in such a case the inquiry officer may well be right in coming to the conclusion that it was not a case of recovery in excess of the standard. Even on the assumption that the judgment that the case was put to me is the only answer that I can give is that it would be for the inquiry officer to hold that that case was also not a case of recovery in excess of the standard. The order, however, reads as if the extreme hypothetical case is 'illustrative of the actual cases of the khatedar claimants but it must have been clear to the inquiry officer by now that such an inference cannot be justified on the evidence of the 63 khatedars who have been called and I am in a position to state that there is hardly any among the remaining 51 khatedars whose case can fall within that extreme hypothetical case. It is regretted however that this part of the order is built upon the generalisation of an extremely hypothetical case the like of which has not yet been deposed to and was not likely to be deposed to had this inquiry been continued. It is further observed in the order as follows:—

"In the circumstances it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the decision to ask for the production of Government records was made at this late stage in order to fill up a large hiatus, dis-

CITY NOTES

By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

I am afraid the full implications of Provincial Autonomy have not been considered by those who are proposing to start with this, allowing for later events to decide the form of Federal Government. The question is: what about the interval? If there are no established relations between the autonomous provinces and the irremovable Central Government, conflicts on matters of taxation and finance are sure to arise. For example, if the provinces so desire, they could refuse to carry out the programme of the Federal Government and might even carry out measures in defiance of it. At present, the local Governments are responsible to the Viceroy and have to keep in step with the Central Government's policy. If the latter was also responsible to the Legislature there would be harmonious working between it and the provinces.

CORPORATION'S TAXATION PROPOSALS.

To lend point to my argument, I will cite the case of the Bombay Corporation and the proposed terminal tax, and a cotton cess. In the first place, the tax is to make up a deficit of about 28 lakhs in the finances of the Improvement Trust. It stands to reason that, instead of incurring the odium of imposing the tax, the Corporation should have asked the Government to hand the Trust over in a solvent condition or should have suggested that the tax should be levied and collected by the Government. Instead of which, it is argued that, if the Corporation does not levy the tax, the Government will, Unsound logic, to say the best. There are several other taxes, such as special taxes on title-holders and members of the Corporation. Why

covered in the evidence produced hitherto." It is difficult to understand what is meant by the clause "a large hiatus discovered in the evidence produced hitherto."

NO HIATUS.

The evidence on the question of standard has been reserved till a later time. There can, therefore, be no question of discovering any hiatus on the evidence under that issue. As regards the revenue-cum-police operation there is no hiatus large or small which can be said to have been discovered. Supposing there was, there is no reason founded in law why the documents in the possession of the Government that is to say either its revenue or its police department should not be ordered to be produced if and so far as they are relevant to either issue.

The statements in the diaries of the officers concerned or in their reports or in the request for the employment of the police or in the records relating to the selection of villages for the application of coercive measures are all admissible evidence and the Congress and the khatedars are entitled to use the same either to corroborate their own testimony or even to fill the hiatus assuming it was found to exist.

Every effort was made to express in concrete and clear terms the position of the Congress and the khatedars on the question of standard and how it resulted from the Delhi Pact. The inquiry officer should not be misled by calling it a theoretical and fallacious interpretation of the Delhi Pact and at the same time he makes an order which eventually presents the production of documents which must necessarily have relation to the true meaning of the term 'standard' as understood by the parties who drew up the terms of reference. It would be hardly justifiable to suppose that the term 'standard' had not a common meaning as understood by the parties who used it. The meaning, therefore, is as much known to the Government as to the Congress.

In the concluding part of his order the inquiry officer remarks as follows:—

"If any reasonable request for the production of documents which are really shown to have a bearing on some definite case put forward by the Congress and having relation to the terms of reference are put forward I will do my best to accede to them, and it is absolutely impossible to agree to the vague and unreasonable demands made in the reference now in question."

DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND.

In my letter of the 22nd October I referred to the orders and instructions of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay on the question of standard. It is difficult to understand how a Government Officer looking at the orders is unable to know which of them is referred to the provisions of

not adopt these also lest the greedy Government grasp them all?

THE TERMINAL-TAX.

The suburbs have just become popular and the congestion in the city is getting relieved, thanks to the amenities of electrified railways and schools, hospitals &c. A terminal tax must act as a deterrent on the movement. And it is no consolation to the suburbanite to be told that along with him, three million others are to be taxed. He feels justified in holding that it is not proper to tax the general population for the folly of the Improvement Trust!

INDIAN FINANCE—SPECIAL

SUPPLEMENT.

The "Indian Finance" has published a supplement with its issue of November 7 dealing with the rupee—sterling gold controversy. But it is devoted not so much to the actual arguments as facts relevant to the situation, the commodity prices, the exchange position, flight of capital, the emergency budget, the gold position etc. There are also views of well-informed persons on the controversy. On the whole, the supplement is well worth reading.

THE CONTRAST.

Beddikid:—Who is that opulent person?
Bepalsai:—That is Sir Khata Peta who has made a fortune by judicious investment in the share bazaar.
Beddikid:—And the other lean one?
Bepalsai:—He is Teji Mandi who lost a fortune gambling in the share market.

the Delhi Pact like 16-B or 17-B. It was not too much to expect that in the case of an inquiry or a controversy like this every officer whose duty it would be to prepare a list of documents relevant to the issues in the case would apply his mind to find out every material document. That is expected of every litigant or his legal adviser in every judicial tribunal in the civilised world.

A request even for the production of counterpart receipts of land revenue payments was refused. A request for the production of the Mamlatar's diary was evaded for three days and has now been eventually refused. A request for the production of daily collection reports between the specified dates of the 10th and 17th of July remained unheeded and has now been refused. Even the alleged report of the Talati regarding service of notices in Rayam was promised but not produced. In the face of what has occurred and having regard to the terms of the order it is difficult to find out what sort of a request would have been regarded as reasonable and not vague and would have been granted.

VILLAGE EXPEDITIONS.

The Government having admitted that these eleven villages fell within the terms of the inquiry, they necessarily admitted their description as given by the Inquiry Officer namely that these eleven villages were visited by organised expeditions or combined forces of revenue officers and police and so far as their arrival and their purpose was concerned it was a unit. In the events they have occurred this is neither the place nor the time to sum up the effect of the evidence of the khatedars and their witnesses and the conclusion to be drawn from its volume and clarity as contrasted with the evidence of the Mamlatar of Bardoli, the only Government witness who has been only partially cross-examined for want of documents.

The question of the production and inspection of documents is not merely a formal or a technical matter, though it has been dealt with in that way in the order upholding the resistance to their production and inspection. It goes to the very root of the genuine desire to have an inquiry resulting in the ascertainment of truth. It is a clear indication to me as to the spirit in which the opponents intend to co-operate in an inquiry intended for the ascertainment of essential facts and also an indication as to their desire to act for public good and having regard to that spirit I am the more fortified in the conclusion to which I have regrettably come.

These Dog Days!

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New York Cotton.

LONGS REALISING

New York, Nov. 12. The New York market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying but later declined partially on longs realising. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 9 points and finally closed irregular at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.60 c. The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was quiet and closed at decline of 13 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points to 6.52 c. The last Bureau report has stopped speculative demand and prices are reflecting trade buying on one side and hedge selling on the other. There is utter absence of short selling but speculative longs are showing signs of securing profits as the supply too large to cause any material rise in the price. However, the cheapness of New York prices is likely to attract buyers.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January—Highest 6.72-09 (10-20 a.m.) Lowest 6.63 (11-59 a.m.) Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—Liverpool.—Good business being done Manchester but New York cables, goods dull. New York.—Business dull. Japan, Continent, West and Trade bought. Some Liverpool and Southern selling. Cotton goods market dull. Yarn market in poor demand.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 12.	
December	6.52-03
January	6.64-01
March	6.79
May	6.96-01
July	7.14
Middling Spot	6.60-05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 12.	
December	6.52-13
January	6.64-10
Middling Spot	6.52-14

NEW YORK COTTON.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
New York: 10-55 a.m.—	
January	6.69
March	6.83
May	7.05
New York: Noon Call—	
January	6.65
March	6.81
May	6.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 12.	
Bales	
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Days Exports to the Continent	5,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

P. P. Bales, 1931-32 1930-31	
Receipts to date	4145000 5185000
Receipts Yesterday	121131 36000 51000
Exports to date	121131 2690000 2637000
Stock at Ports	0-11-21 4435000 3773000
Stock Interior Towns	6-11-31 1904000 1592000
Stock Liverpool	6-11-31 627000 766000
Visible Supply	6-11-31 8239000 7317000
Quantity in Sight	6-11-31 6261000 7022000
Quantity out of Sight	6-11-31 3231000 2800000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Nov. 12.	
This week	
Total	£121,800,000
Public Deposits	£19,100,000
Other Deposits	£98,280,000
Government Securities	£55,000,000
Other Securities	£41,000,000
Notes and Coin	£39,600,000
Notes in Circulation	£357,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	33.60 p.c.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY BUYING.

Liverpool, Nov. 12. The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 point. The session was a small one with absence of hedge selling and prices were influenced by the easier sterling. The market drifted from quickness to steady, with feature of Bombay buying due to strength of our market. There was a surprise in silver-board of Trade figures were favourable factor with easier sterling and encouraging Manchester reports. Spot business was good and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 5.02d. East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. Egyptian cotton futures advanced 14 to 5 points. The Alexandria Cotton market was strong with heavy short covering in near months. The market closed at a rise of 6.6 to 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Hornby Humeley and Co., Liverpool cable:—“Egyptian market advanced in consequence of report Egyptian Government sold large quantity of cotton to Germany on deferred payment. Good business being done Manchester but New York cables goods dull. Wheat, Chicago cables, moderate export demand, good rains Central and South West. Bigger Russian Shipment, but sentiment not bearish. Silk America cables ‘Important dealer preparing accumulate silk on large scale, therefore considering low price and commodity, think attractive purchase.’”

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.	
November	7.14
January	7.29
March	7.47
May	7.62
July	7.77
October	7.87
November	7.87
Sakellariadis, P.G.F. Spot	7.50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.	
Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.70
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.82
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.94
Oomra, Good	4.32
Oomra, Fully Good	4.42
Oomra, Fine	4.57
Bengal, Good	4.17
Bengal, Fully Good	4.27
Bengal, Fine	4.37
Scinde, Fully Good	4.27
Scinde, Fine	4.37
Scinde, Superfine	4.47

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.	
Opening Closing	
November	4.76+03
December	4.77+04
January	4.76+03
February	4.77+03
March	4.78+03
April	4.80+02
May	4.82+02
June	4.83+02
July	4.83+02
August	4.90+02
September	4.93+02
October	4.96+02
November	4.98+02
Middling Spot	5.02+04

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 6.	
Copper, Braziers 148-152	
Yellow Metal 138-142	
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands 112-114	
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge 119-120	
Tin, English Ingots 1135	

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

PARIS, Nov. 12.	
The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending November 11th gives the total note circulation at 82,795,000,000 francs, a decrease of 844,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 12.	
Chartered Bank of India & China 113-3/4	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 1110	
P & O Banking Corporation 116	
Funding Loan 4 per cent 118-1/8	
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 117-1/8	
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent 119-1/2	
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent 119-1/2	
India Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan 115-1/2	
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 115-1/2	
Consols, 2-1/2 per cent 115-1/8	
War Loan 5 per cent 116-7/8	
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent 119-1/2	

Bombay Cotton.

SPECULATIVE BUYING.

Bombay, Nov. 13. Our market is strong on speculative buying. Both buyers and sellers of options are playing the game and it remains to be seen who succeeds. Offices are short and there is no export enquiry. There is shortage of contracts and prices are advanced. In a market like this, it will be better to leave it alone as violent changes are likely. The market opened at Rs. 190/- for Broach A.M. delivery and after advancing to Rs. 190/12 declined to Rs. 189/- on long liquidation. At this level there was heavy buying by buyers of call options and prices advanced to Rs. 192/4.

LIVERPOOL OPENING.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and at 10-10 a.m. was reported 2 points higher. LONDON STERLING CROSS. London Sterling Cross Rate opened to-day at 3/78 and later on declined to 3/77. Our market after advancing to Rs. 192/8 ruled quiet. For some time but again advanced to Rs. 193/4 on continued buying. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

READY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 13. The demand for ready cotton is very small with occasional buying by local mills or scattered enquiry from China-Japan and the Continent is doing nothing owing to higher parity of our cotton prices. No forward business is possible and if the prices keep unduly high it is feared that foreigners will sell out their purchases of Indian Cotton and will replace their purchases with American Cotton. Of course at present our stocks of unsold cotton are at a low ebb and owing to unfavourable weather arrivals of new crop are delayed. However as the season advances, there will be free arrivals and these shall have to go into stocks. If the import duty on raw cotton is rejected in the Assembly which is not likely, it will have a disastrous effect on the prices of cotton ultimately ruining our cotton growers as cheapness of American Cotton will attract the attention of Indian mills. To-day's quotations are as under:—

Broach M. G. Fine	189/199
Bengal	159/164
Mathia	162/170
Khandesh	166/172
Akola/Khamgaon	170/178
Nagpur/Wardha	183/190
Barsi/Pandharpur	165/172
Jalna/Aurangabad	174/179
Khandwa/Sanavad	176/186
Ujjain	176/186
Coimpta	216/236
Kuranani/Cambodia	241/261

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.	
Nov.	104.50+0.80
Feb.	107.30+1.40
May	109.40+1.90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.	
83 Mhabhai Nathoo	150
Vijaynagar	169
101 Viram Luthia	169
Shirpur	169
100 P. Crystal & Co.	160
Khanha	160
42 Hiralal Bhavanji	186
Munavadar	186
116 P. Crystal & Co.	153
Nandgaon	153
118 G. G. Kesha & Co.	172
Khamgaon	172
30 Muthabhai Mahoo	168
Neemuch	168
30 Dawn Mill	156
Bhilwara	156
241 Phoenix Mill/Kapasan	159
30 Dawn Mill/Bhilwara	158
34 do. Beawar	159
50 do. Raman New	165
300 Bir's Bros. Porbandar	179

WEEKLY COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.	
Receipts during the week	16,785
Last year same week	33,733
Exports this week	2,763
Afloat in harbour	37,963
last sea	111,672
Total Receipts same period	185,252
Total Receipts last season	25,673
Exports by rail	133,440
Estimated stock 12 Nov.	402,124
Same time last year	385,947

FREIGHT MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 13. Market is steady. About 4000 tons have been booked November at 13/ 21/- and December at 17/ 20/- for Hansa ports and 18/ 21/- for December and 17/ 6 30/6 for January for Liverpool. Marshalls, Glasgow.

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Nov. 13. The gold market is closely following fluctuations in Sterling Dollar Cross Rate. Silver prices are rapidly fluctuating following both London and Shanghai exchanges. Every hour prices fluctuates widely and business continues from early morning till midnight. To-day Shanghai T. T. on London being easy, prices in our market after opening at Rs. 62/4 declined to Rs. 61/13. At this level there was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs. 62/8 where the market steadied and fluctuated within a narrow range of 4s. 4/- later on the market remained steady on weakness of Sterling and quotations were as under:—

Gold Ready	26 6 0
Kartik	26 6 0
Maghar	26 6 0
National Bank	26 8 0
Chartered Bank	26 7 0
Sovereigns	16 5 0
Silver Ready	65 12 0
Kartik Ex-duty	62 2 0
Maghar with duty	63 12 0
Kartik Tejmandi	2 12 0
Maghar Tejmandi	4 2 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 12. Silver—Small offerings. China and India small buyers. Market closed quietly steady. Spot 21-7/16. Forward 21-1/4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 12. Bar gold, Fine per oz. 55 9s. 3d.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 12.	
Interest Day to Day Loans 5 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 12.	
T T London on Berlin 15.97-1/2	
T T London on Amsterdam 9.38	
T T London on Brussels 27.12	
T T London on Madrid 43.68	
T T London on Milan 73.25	
T T London on Berne 19.33	
T T London on Paris 96.18	
T T London on Prague 123.00	
T T London on New York (Closing) 3.77-5/8	

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 12. Demand Bills, 377.25.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 12. Smoked sheet standard Ribbed. 1b. spot 3 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 13.	
(Opening rates)	
T.T. London on—	
Berlin	15.97-1/2 15.97-7/8
New York	3.77-5/8 3.77-7/8
Amsterdam	9.38 9.39
Brussels	27.12 27.12
Madrid	43.68 43.75
Milan	73.25 73.25
Berne	19.33 19.33
Paris	96.18 96.21

LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, November 13. Opening Quotations. Wheat futures December 5th 7d. paid. March 5th 11d. paid. May 6th 1-11/2d. paid. Market: Quiet.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES.

London Market.	
London, Nov. 13.	
November	
Sellers	67-1/2
Buyers	67-1/2
Business done	6
December	
Sellers	65-1/4
Buyers	65-1/4
Business done	8-1/2
January	
Sellers	66-3/4
Buyers	66-3/4
Business done	8-1/4
February	
Sellers	67-3/4
Buyers	67-3/4
Business done	8-1/4
March	
Sellers	68-3/4
Buyers	68-3/4
Business done	8-1/4
Market—Steady.	

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.	
Ex-Godown	
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs.	473/- per ton.
Filtered TII Seed Oil Ready Rs.	18/8 per case of 84 lb.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs.	120/- per ton.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 13.

B. C. RATE—	
T T 1/6 3/32	
D D 1/4 1/8	
LONDON:—	
Banks Selling T T 1/6 5/32	
Nov./Jan.	
Banks Selling D D 1/6 7/32	
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32	
Feb./March.	
Banks Buying T T 1/6 7/32	
Banks Buying D D 1/6 9/32	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/16	
Nov./Jan.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 17/32	
Feb.	

NEW YORK.

B. C. Rate T T 353	
Banks Selling T T 353	
Banks Buying T T 346	
PARIS:—	
Banks Selling D D 722	
Banks Buying D D 802	
JAPAN:—	
Banks Selling T T 173 nominal	
Banks Buying 60 days 166	
HONGKONG	
Banks Selling D D 101 3/8	
SHANGHAI:—	
Banks Selling D D 130 1/4	
SINGAPORE:—	
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2	
JAVA:—	
Banks Selling D D 70	

CROSS RATES:—

New York/London 3/8 12th inst.	
Shanghai/London 1/11 7/16 13th inst.	
Japan/London 2/7 1/2 12th inst.	
London/Paris 96.50 12th inst.	
London/Berlin 27.00 12th inst.	
London/Switzerland 19.25 12th inst.	
London/Italy 32.5 12th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	
Firm	
Gold 15/9/0 11th inst. 15/9/3	
12th inst.	
Silver London Ready 20 3/4 11th inst. 21 7/16 12th inst.	
Silver London Forward 20 5/8 11th inst. 21 1/4 12th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 35 5/8 11th inst. 36 5/8 12th inst.	
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3/4 p.c. 11th inst. 5 3/4 p.c. 12th inst.	
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/2 p.c. 11th inst. 6 1/2 p.c. 12th inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.	
Money: Call 4 per cent.	
3 mos 6 per cent	
6 mos 6 per cent	
Tone: Easy.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

1 1/2 per cent. Consols due

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The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc. etc. They act like magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phil. Treatment for 15 days.

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MOSQUE OR SCHOOL?

Case Compounded

A charge of wrongful restraint preferred by Mr. Abdul Rasool Kassam, proprietor of the Olympia Cinema, Golpitha, Bombay, against Mr. Kamruddin Isbhai, a well-known merchant and land lord and two others, was marked compounded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Thursday.

The accused offered to pay Rs. 50 in charity and compound the case. The complainant who was a Sunni Mahomedan agreed but difference arose as to how the money should be disposed of.

SCHOOL V. MOSQUE
The accused was willing to pay Rs. 50 to a High School at Berampur. The complainant was not prepared for this and desired that the charity should go to a mosque at Nagdevi.

There was some discussion and the accused was heard to remark that it was better that the sum should go to an educational institution rather than a mosque. The complainant however insisted that the money should go to the Nagdevi mosque. The accused, at last, yielded and the Magistrate marked the case as compounded and acquitted him.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that the first accused rented a motor garage to the complainant on October 14 and took a deposit of Rs. 50 for the same. The complainant got possession of the garage and parked his car there since then. It was however found locked by the accused on November 9. The complainant went to the Palton Road Police Station and lodged a complaint. A police constable then went to the spot and asked the accused to have the lock opened but he would not comply with the request. The lock was then forced open.

The first accused informed the Court that the complainant promised to give him in writing that he would not leave the premises without a month's notice and as he did not do so he got the garage locked.

After evidence was led the accused expressed desire to compound the case and was willing to give Rs. 50 in charity.

DOINGS OF OFFICIAL CENSORSHIP

Tale Of A Seva Dal Parcel

The Publicity Officer of the Bombay Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal has sent the following to the Press:—

A parcel of 100 Seva Dal Saptapadi books were sent from here to the Secretary, Gujarat Seva Dal, Ahmedabad on 22nd October 1931, and the Railway Receipt was sent with a letter enclosed. A week afterwards the Secretary, Mr. Anand Thakore wrote that he did not receive the books and they should be sent as early as possible as the Camp was nearing completion. A reply was sent immediately from this office saying that the books had been sent already and he should enquire at the railway station. Accordingly, he got the parcel from the Railway Company by paying demurrage and an indemnity bond and the fact is proved that this is all the work of the Censor. He also says that he had written to local police authorities and that he did not get a reply at all. Dr. Hardiker had given a sporting offer to the department. Can it not accept it instead of going out of the way?

Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar

The Secretary, Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar, writes:—

Following the success of the last year, the Bombay Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar at Bandra, during the ensuing Christmas holidays, and for the purpose a strong and influential committee of the suburban residents has been formed. Sir Lalubhai and Mr. Natrajan were elected the President and the Vice-President, respectively. All the suburbs and mostly all the committees well represented on the Committee and the organising work has been chiefly undertaken by ladies. This time the committee has desired to open it earlier and to extend the period so as to enable the Christian buying public to make their purchases in time. Besides they have decided to have more stalls, as almost all the last year's stall-keepers have shown their desire to retain their stalls. The Christian community took immense interest and provided the Bazaar with plenty of entertainment programmes free of cost last year and the committee expect that the same enthusiasm will be forthcoming from them.

The main reason of the success lies in its unique situation. The wide open space, with its shady surroundings, the green lawn, the open air restaurant, the gay amusement park, with the well-built and fully-equipped theatre, the colourful flood lights and a large fleet of enthusiastic fair volunteers—lend a charm and colour to the Bazaar, which is so-

Just what the children need!

HORLICK'S promotes healthy growth . . . children love it, too!

EVERY mother knows how important it is that growing children should receive the right food—food containing in abundance the nourishment that is necessary for building healthy, sturdy little bodies. Yet children have their own likes and dislikes and it is often difficult to get them to eat and drink the things that are good for them—except when it is Horlick's Malted Milk.

Mothers never have trouble in getting their children to drink Horlick's for they love its rich creamy taste—and

nothing could be better for them. Made from fresh cow's milk, and the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat, Horlick's is rich in those elements so necessary for building up health and strength.

Start giving Horlick's to your children now! They will look forward to it each day—and in a little while you will see how much better they are for it.

HORLICK'S

The original MALTED MILK—AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE



Horlick's is a daily prepared in the hands. Horlick's Mixer. Ask your dealer or chemist for one. He has them in two sizes, the smaller mixer is sufficient for one drink and the larger for two.

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ALL INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Good Opportunity For Manufacturers.

A Swadeshi exhibition on all extensive scale is being organised at Hubli and will be held in the third and fourth weeks of December. The commercial and geographical position of Hubli is such that it has become the centre of every trade and mercantile business in the whole of British Karnatak. Being a centre of busy bus and Railway traffic there will be a large influx of visitors from all parts of Karnatak to the exhibition. As such we expect more than a lakh of visitors to the exhibition. In order to help the indigenous manufacturers we have decided to keep the rents of the stalls, etc. at only nominal rates. It is expected that the manufacturers will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity for popularising their manufactures in the whole of South India and thus help the cause of Swadeshi. For further particulars the manufacturers are requested to correspond with the Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Hubli (Karnatak), or Mr. Pai, above Girgaum Municipal Office, Bombay No. 4.

SALT TRADERS' PETITION TO GOVT.

Representatives of salt trade and proprietors of important salt-works in and around Bombay have sent a petition to the Central Board of Revenue regarding the abolition of salt credit system as the salt credit system has been in operation for the last forty years and its abolition at this stage when there is depression all round, will greatly add to the already numerous difficulties of the salt merchants.

PROPOSED DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.
The Secretary, The East Indian Cotton Association, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Finance Member, Government of India, on behalf of the Association, protesting against the proposed Import Duty of 3 anna per lb. on Raw Cotton. He opined that if Government decided upon the proposed levy of an Import Duty cottons having a staple length of over an inch should be exempted from that Duty.

"IDEALS OF INDIA"

(From a Correspondent.)
A largely attended religious meeting was held on the 9th November under the auspices of the

Parel Bengal Club with Dr. S. Banerjee in the chair. Swami Adwaitananda of the Bharat Seva Ashram Sangha spoke on the "Ideals of India".

In the course of his lecture the Swami pointed out that each nation had an ideal of its own—a main current in life upon which depended all its progress and achievements. In India that main theme of national life had, from time immemorial, been spirituality. Spirituality had been and would be the only background upon which the Indian nation could stand firm. The Swami said: "Theories we have enough, lectures and discussions we have had for half a century. At present the demand is for the demonstration of ideals in our individual life and exhibition of a vigorous spirit of activity." The lecture was accompanied by a demonstration of "Bharat" slides containing the different activities of the Sangha.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR BEAR?

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, Nov. 10.
A representative gathering of the Berar Mercantile community met this morning in the cotton market to exchange Diwali greetings. Smt. Harkishani, Manager, Mohota Mills suggested the organising of the Berar Chambers of Commerce. The gathering was then transferred into a meeting. Shriram Surajmal presiding the meeting elected a provisional committee of 25 members with Seth Gopaladas Mohota as the President and Smt. Brilalal Bhat as Vice-President and Messrs. Jas. Karnalal and Ratilal as Secretaries to organise the Chambers.

ADVERTISERS NOTE.

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will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

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This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health-building exercises many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils.

All I ask is the price of Postage—As. 2. Order for a copy at once. Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, O. Basavagudi, BANGALORE



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Too late to kill the destructive moth when you see him flying in the closet. He has already destroyed your valuable clothing. It's the baby moth worm that does the damage. Spray your clothing and closets with Flit now—and kill the devouring moth worms before they ruin your clothes.

Flit is deadly to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, ants, roaches, bed-bugs, and their eggs. Harmless to man. Doesn't stain.

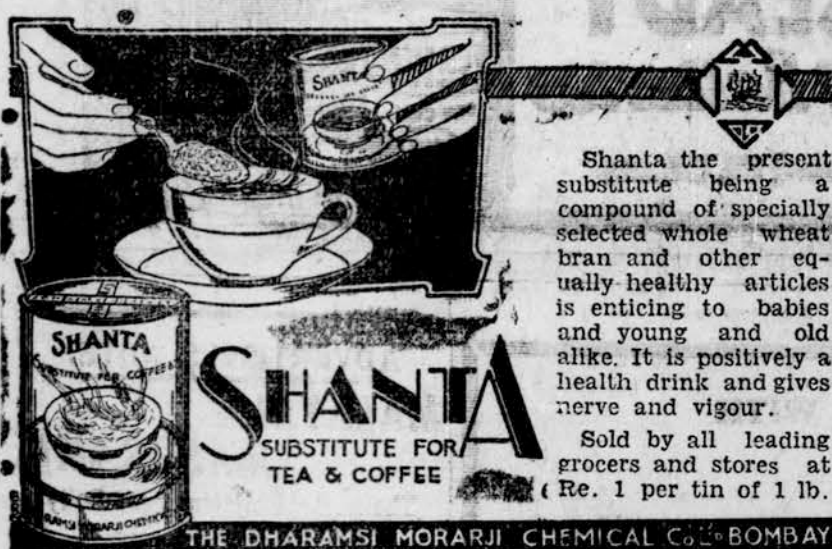
Don't confuse Flit with other insecticides. Look for the soldier on "the yellow can with the black band."

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Kills quicker

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MAGIC MANUAL:—A wonderful book on Magic. A full exposure of modern miracles. You can perform them by reading this book. Every secret explained so clearly that even children can learn them. It explains—How to "cut" a man's head off, and put it in a platter a yard from his body. How to hypnotise and to make a lady sleep. How to bring a dead bird to life. How to eat fire and to walk on red hot iron rods. How to make ghost appear, etc., etc. Tricks with cards, coins, handkerchiefs, etc. Fully explained and illustrated. We mention a few of the wonders of magic, but it contains numerous astonishing tricks of magic not known before. Read and learn them. Rs. 1/3.

PRIVATE WORDS FOR MARRIED COUPLE: As. 12.

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EVERY BODY'S GUIDE TO CORRECT LETTER WRITING:—Contains over 500 letters with appropriate answers for all occasions. By the help of this book you can master the art of perfect Letter-Writing. Rs. 1/12.

THE CONFESSION OF A YOUNG GIRL: Rs. 1/8.

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DROLL STORIES: By Balzac. (Illustrated). Rs. 4/12.

NANA: By Emil Zola. Zola's most powerful novel of Paris morals and manners. Rs. 1/12.

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Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissionariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTION TO FEED UNCARED FOR ORPHANS & WIDOWS

The Pandharpur Orphanage and Funding Asylum is now performing work of a manifold character. Its Founding Home has now 50 cradles with a staff of 40 women workers. Its Maternity Home and Orphanage are exemplary in their own way. But perhaps the arrangements for providing an accommodation for the homeless women for reclaiming the widows convicted of infanticide and for educating both the inmates of the Home as well as other women in the institution are more praiseworthy in as much as these activities are a new departure from those of charitable institutions of the kind.

Additions were made to the original building from time to time as it was found too small and quite insufficient. But there is no space left in the present plot of land for further extensions which are urgently required. The institution has now a debt of Rs. 15,000 as donations have fallen. Under the circumstances the public is requested to contribute generously towards this humanitarian and philanthropic work.

PROPOSED TERMINAL TAX

SANTA CRUZ NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Notified Area Committee, Santa Cruz, held on 6th instant, a resolution was unanimously passed protesting, on behalf of the residents, against the Bombay Municipality's recent proposal of levying a Terminal Tax on passengers travelling to and from Bombay, as it is their considered opinion that any such tax would be an iniquitous imposition which, while it would further add to the already heavy burden of excessive railway fares, would at the same time unjustifiably penalise those very people who have, by making their homes in the suburbs, contributed largely towards relieving the congestion in the city proper and improving its health.

The committee was of opinion that the levy of the said tax would defeat its purpose by setting the suburban residents seriously to think of returning to the city, thereby making for increase of rent in the city, jeopardising its health and leaving in the lurch those who have built up houses in the suburbs at great sacrifices. It further recommended the chairman to forward the above resolution to the Bombay Municipality and to the Government of Bombay with a strong recommendation to the latter to withhold their consent to the said unwise and altogether unjustifiable measure.

Cricket At Manmad

MANMAD, Nov. 4.
A one-day cricket match was played between the Y. M. S. A. Bombay and the Manmad Cricket Club on the 9th instant.

The Bombay team winning the toss elected to bat sending in P. Periera and A. Periera but they were soon dismissed when the score was only 5. B. Criado and C. Criado played well contributing 21 and 20 respectively. The remaining players were easily disposed of, and the Bombay innings closed for 68 runs. For Manmad, Issack and Kadam took 4 wickets each for 15 and 8 runs, respectively.

Manmad replied with 171 runs of which Samuel playing brilliant Cricket scored 33 runs to his credit. The Bombay team in their second venture put up only 95 runs and was thus defeated by an innings and 8 runs.

THANA DISTRICT LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

The second Thana District Local Self-Government Conference will meet at Thana in the Diwecha Hall on the 14th and the 15th instant respectively under the Presidentship of R. B. G. V. Pradhan, of Nasik. Dr. T. Welis, President of the Thana City Municipality is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference will be inaugurated by Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S. Collector of Thana.

GLOBE CYCLIST DAVAR AND VICEROY.

The book published by the Globe Cyclist Mr. Fram J. Davar in America entitled "Over the roof of the World" has found acceptance with H. E. the Viceroy who has addressed the following letter to him:—

VICEREGAL LODGE, SIMLA,
30th September 1931.

"I am very interested to read Mr. F. J. Davar's account of his cycling tour over the Roof of the World and feel that he and his companion have accomplished a great sporting achievement."

(Sd.) WILLINGDON.

It may here be mentioned that while H. E. Lord Willingdon was Governor of Madras he had honoured Mr. Davar by writing a

FIGHTING COMMUNALISM. NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED.

Punjab Congress Workers' Conference.

LAHORE, Nov. 8.
About fifty Punjab Congress workers including a few ladies, who had come from different parts of the province met this evening at the house of Lala Pindi Das for the purpose of forming a Nationalist Party within the Punjab Congress with the object of stemming the tide of communalism that had been growing daily in this province, particularly amongst prominent Congress workers, who had lately been engaged in activities of a communal nature.

Maulana Abdullah Kasuri was voted to the chair. After a lively discussion, in which Dr. Satyapal, Lala Duni Chand of Ambala, Lala Hari Lal of Multan, Mr. A. S. Satyarthi, Lala Pindi Das, Lala Nand Lal of Jaranwala, Gyanji Hira Singh Darad and a few others took part, it was decided by an overwhelming majority to form a party within the Congress, whose name would be Nationalist Party.

The object of the party will be to fight communalism in every shape and form inside the Congress organisations and to prevent the formation of groups of such Congressmen, who take part in communal activities, while being members of the Congress, and to preach and promote the idea of pure Nationalism in the country.

In case the party fails to convert the communalists inside the Congress into nationalists, and also fails to form a majority group, then it would not break up with the Congress organisation but would loyally work within the Congress and constitutionally submit to the majority.

Every adult male or female, who subscribes to the creed of the Congress and to its goal of achieving "Purna Swaraj" for India by all legitimate and peaceful means, can become a member of this party. No one, who is a member of any communal political organisation or is a supporter of separate electorates or wants to bring religion into politics, would be permitted to be a member of this party.

A sub-committee of five, consisting of Dr. Satyapal, Maulana Abdullah, Gyanji Hira Singh, Sardar Sardul Singh of Law College and Lala Pindi Das, was formed to draft rules and regulation and a constitution for the party. Lala Pindi Das was appointed convener and Lala Ram Saran Das as Deputy Convener of the party.

Lala Duni Chand of Ambala and a few others, who did not join the party to-night, wanted time to consider the matter further.

Among the ladies who joined the party were Shrimati Purni Devi and Kumari Swadeshi Kumari.—"Tribune."

GURU NANAK'S BIRTH DAY

Sardar Jamiat Singh, Secretary, Bombay Sikh Association, writes: "Elaborate arrangements are being made by the Akali Dal, Bombay Sikh Association and Youngmen's Sikh Association to celebrate the birth day anniversary of Sri Guru Nanak Devji, the first Guru of the Sikhs, which falls on the 25th instant.

It is definitely decided to hold a mass meeting at Azad Maidan, grand recitals of hymns (Shabads) composed by the Guru Sahib and a big tea party. Invitations are being issued to the prominent leaders of all communities to join the celebrations.

SIKHS AND GURUVAYOOR SATYAGRAHA

Sardar Jamiat Singh, Secretary, Bombay Sikh Association writes: "The Bombay Sikh Association has declared their intention to send a Satyagrahi Jatha to Guruvayoor. I have received many enquiries as to the probable date of the departure of Jatha. I may inform the public that I have placed the whole matter in the hands of Sriji Krishna Iyer, Treasurer of the B.P.C.C., who is in correspondence with the Satyagraha Committee."

As soon as instructions are received from Guruvayoor, preparations for the despatch of the Jatha will be made. I am very thankful to my Sikh brethren and sisters for responding heartily to my appeal to join the Jatha which shall be composed of Akali ladies and gentlemen who had proved their worth several times during the last Satyagraha in Bombay.

Foreword to his work entitled "Cameos of the War" in which Mr. Davar had given some interesting sketches of his experience in the Great War.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments
Continuance is sanctioned up to the 31st December 1932 (inclusive), of the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police held at present by Mr. Fazluddin Khajee, who is to continue to hold it up to the 31st December, 1931, and do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police Poona.

Mr. Nilkanth Krishna Pravid, reported his arrival on 6th November, 1931 and has been appointed Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Venilal Tribhovandas Dehejia, reported his arrival on 6th November 1931 and has been appointed Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for four months and seventeen days. The services of Dr. S. A. Talib have been replaced at the disposal of the United Provinces Government from the 18th July 1931.

On return from leave, Mr. C. M. Lane, I.S.E., to be Chief Engineer for Irrigation and to act as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

On relief by Mr. Lane, Mr. P. L. Bowers to act as Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted leave upto 23rd March 1934, and is permitted to retire on the expiry of that leave, viz. on the 23rd March 1934.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Pirajirao Jagtap, officiating Executive Engineer, Satara Division, is granted leave for 20 months from 11th November 1931.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wightwick, First Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted leave on average pay for four months combination with leave on half average pay for eight months from 22nd October 1931.

Major J. de la Hay Gordon, to be First Assistant Resident, Aden, Vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wightwick.

ORPHANAGE FOR BANIA GIRLS IN BOMBAY.

LATE MULJI BHAVANIDAS' MUNIFICENCE.

Bombay will shortly witness the opening of an orphanage for Bania girls, a long felt want of this city. The founders of this charity institution costing Rs. 3 1/2 lacs are the late Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Solicitor, and his wife the late Mrs. Barkorbai who was the daughter of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai. By her will Mrs. Barkorbai left a sum of Rs. 25,000 for a boarding school for poor Kapole Bania orphan girls. The charity was augmented by the late Mr. Mulji Barbhaya who left the entire residue of his estate to charity.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya was one of the oldest Solicitors of Bombay. He was a Member of the Municipal Corporation for 25 1/2 years and was at one time its president. Mr. Mulji and his wife Bai Barkorbai were great social reformers. Their going to England created a great commotion in the Kapole Bania Community to which they belong and with it also other Bania Communities. It was a result of their going to England that Bania Caste laid their doors open for visits to Europe and other countries beyond the seas.

Mr. Mulji appointed as the Executors of his will Mr. Jawahar Lakhmadas J. P. Vasanjee, Naranjee Bhimji J. P. and Mr. Mangaldas V. Desai Bar-at-law. The Executors have now wound up Mr. Mulji's estate and they have in their hands securities of Rs. 3 1/2 lacs.

This sum will suffice as a nucleus for an Orphanage to which it is hoped, the Bania Community will contribute a liberal support. The Orphanage will be located in a central part of the city.

Another interesting feature of Mr. Mulji's charity is that he has left a sum of Rs. 25,000 the interest whereof will be utilised for the purpose of teaching knitting and embroidery work to the orphan girls.

We wish the charity every success.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE.

The Second Session of the District Conference of Local Bodies in the Bombay Suburban District will be held on Saturday the 28th and the 29th instant respectively in the Tilak Mandir Hall at Ville-Parle, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

Mr. Rishi Returns Home.
Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi who have been to Europe to attend the International Congress of Spiritualists returned to Bombay on the 6th instant by the s.s. "California" and were cordially welcomed by the members of the Indian Spiritualist Society.

At Last here it is!



A new non-short-circuiting metal top on Eveready Unit Cell Flashlight Batteries.

An amazing achievement that eliminates all broken, bursting, swelling seals, and assures even longer life and greater dependability than ever before.

A New National Carbon Co. feature.

Factory Representatives: BOMBAY & SURROUNDING DISTRICTS:—Bombay—Muller, Karsad, Lohani, etc.

EVEREADY FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES—they last longer

LATEST WONDER OF MEDICAL SCIENCE



(With Gold). Specially recommended for Anaemia, General Debility, Rheumatism, Mercurial Poison, Gout, Sluggish Liver, Weakness and for blood purifying and generating properties by medical men for years. Re. 1-8 per phial. V.P. Extra.
A FEW USERS AND CERTIFIERS ARE:—T. R. Tisanesinghe, Govt. Surveyor, Distalawa, Ceylon; Dr. C. R. Seal, Shabazpur, Mysore; M. Z. Haque, Forest Officer, Pilibhit; M. Bachelor, Receiving Officer, Tatanagar; T. Rajagopalachari, Kelpath, Madras; Winton, I. S. Mendis, Moratuwa, Ceylon, &c. &c. Write to:—G. B. C. P. WORKS, Hathkole, B. C. Calcutta; or Sri Krishnan Bros., Thambur Chetty, Madras; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay; M. D. Vora & Co., Princess St., Bombay; Maudjarya & Co., Karachi; V. P. Bros., Bunder Rd., Karachi; Amrut Pharmacy, Nagpur; Dr. Abdulbhai & Sons, Jubbulpur; Gray & Co., Allahabad.

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KUTHOPHAN (Sasurin Lappoc.)

The only surest, safest and the most widely used remedy ever invented for ASTHMA, tried most successfully in Hospitals miraculously, also efficacious in Whooping Cough, catarrhal conditions of the Lungs and Bronchi &c., Rs. 1/12 each, V.P. Extra.



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Diarrhoea will be stopped by taking KALZANA

Diarrhoea is caused by inflammation of the intestines, generally due to irritated nerves.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will provide your blood with the Calcium (lime) necessary to strengthen the inflamed areas. The swelling will be quickly reduced and the diarrhoea will be stopped. At the same time Kalzana will strengthen the nerves and soothe the inflammation.

"Six Kalzana tablets daily stopped the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known Physician.

Your general Health, too, will greatly benefit by a course of Kalzana, because Kalzana tones up the whole system by conquering those weaknesses due to Calcium deficiency: general tiredness, inflammation of the skin, tooth decay and irritable nerves.

Come back to undisturbed health by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

As all Chemists and Druggists.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Foodamint

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!

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Miss KAJJAN
AS THE LOVELY APSARA-DANCER

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OF
"SHIRIN-FARHAD & "LAILA-MAJNU" FAME
PRESENT THEIR 100% TALKIE MASTERPIECE

With MD. NAWAB; MISS SHARIFA and
Miss PATIENCE COOPER
AS THE CHARMING FAIRY-DANCER

(N. B.—SONGS SUNG BY FAMOUS DRAMATISTS—Late Messrs. BALIWALLA and KHATAU ARE RE-SUNG IN THIS TALKIE).

BEST MUSIC
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EXCELLENT
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Gorgeous Settings
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First Re. 1/2; Second As. 9; Third As. 4.

Theatre is Equipped with the Latest 'R.G.A.' Photophone Giving Best and Perfect Sound

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Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1904.
(Incorporated under the Indian
Companies Act VII of 1908).
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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange,
(Shah Memon Street, Bom-
bay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta,
Ammedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 5,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund 52,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
From 25th December to 25th
June interest is allowed at 2-1/2
per cent. on daily balance of Rs.
100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June
to 25th December interest is allowed
at 2 per cent. on daily balance.

On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in-
terest is allowed by special arrange-
ment. No interest will be allowed
which does not amount to Rs. 5 p.
half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for
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rates of interest which can be as-
certained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS
opened. Rules may be obtained on
application.
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than other Blades on the mar-
ket.
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**CONSTITUTION OF
FEDERAL COURT.**

(Continued from page 5).

habitant of India can go, its juris-
diction in my opinion, will be
limitless. It will have juris-
diction, so far as Federal matters
are concerned, to the extent that
the Princes are also willing, but I
cannot possibly imagine that we
shall have two Supreme Courts,
one in order to deal with merely
Federal Law and another to deal
with all the other matters that
are not covered by the Federal
administration or the Federal Gov-
ernment.

Because, at the present mo-
ment, I suppose, as things are, the
Federal Government will concern
itself with the minimum of sub-
jects; matters of the highest mo-
ment will be extra-Federal. Who
is to adjudicate upon these extra-
Federal matters if not this very
Supreme Court? Therefore this
Supreme Court or Federal Court
will exercise double jurisdiction,
if necessary, triple jurisdiction.
The greater the power that we
give to this Federal Court, I
think, the greater the confidence
we shall be able to inspire in the
world and also in the nation it-
self.

I am sorry to have taken up
these precious minutes of the time
of the Conference, but I felt that,
in spite of my great reluctance to
speak to you on this question of a
Federal Court, I must give the
views that many of us in the
Congress have been holding for a
large number of years, and which
we would, if we could, spread through-
out the length and breadth of
India. I know the terrible hand-
icap under which I am labouring;
all the most distinguished
lawyers are arrayed against me,
the Princes also are probably ar-
rayed against me so far as the
salaries and jurisdiction of this
Court are concerned. But I
would be guilty of neglect of duty
to the Congress and to you if I
did not give you the view that
the Congress and I hold so strongly
on the matter of the Federal
Court.

SANKEY'S THANKS.

Chairman: We are so very much
obliged to Mahatma Gandhi for
so very frankly and so very fear-
lessly expressing his view. We
are here to exchange views and
to hear arguments upon them;
that is the object of the Confer-
ence. If he will allow me to say
so, when you know what a man
wants you can do your best to
meet him, and he will, no doubt,
do his best to meet you. The
difficulty is to negotiate with a
man who does not know what he
wants. I am very much obliged
to Mr. Gandhi for putting his
views before us like that. It
will always be my ambition to try
and go as far as possible to meet
them, and indeed as far as pos-
sible to meet anybody's views. I
am sure, we shall have that spirit
of accommodation all round the
Federal Structure Committee.
Meanwhile, let me express my per-
sonal thanks to Mr. Gandhi for
putting before us so very frankly
and so very fearlessly what his
views upon this subject are.

**TERMINAL TAX FALLACY
EXPOSED**

**Tax On Poor—Profiteering—Suburbs and
The City—How Proposed Tax Recoils
On City Residents**

Mr. K. Natarajan, Chairman of
the Citizens' Committee of the
Bombay Suburban District in the
course of a representation to the
Mayor of Bombay on the proposed
Terminal Tax puts forward the
following views of the Com-
mittee:

The proposal of the terminal
tax, so far as it concerns subur-
ban residents, is conceived and
has, indeed, been sought to be
justified on the assumption that
they are outsiders who enjoy the
amenities of the City without
contributing anything towards
them. The Committee thinks
that if this assumption is shown
to be misconceived, the whole case
for the proposal must fall to the
ground.

NOT TWO RIVALS.

The Committee submits that
the residents of the City and its
vic communities but are organi-
cally one community, the subur-
ban part of which, in the inter-
ests of the city dwellers as
of its own, has been
encouraged and induced to make
its habitations outside the Muni-
cipal limits of the City. There
can be no question that from the
point of view of their own con-
venience many, if not most, of
the suburban residents, would
for several reasons prefer to live
in the city where their business are
and where they spend all their
working and, indeed, most of their
waking hours.

REAL AMENITIES NOT IN CITY

Residence in the suburbs, for
one thing, deprives them of ne-
cessary recreation in the morning
and evening, the time available
for this essential of healthy exis-
tence, being taken up by the daily
journey to and from the City.
It is difficult to see when the
average suburban resident with
his office in Fort or Mandvi can
spare the time to enjoy the ame-
nities of Bombay whatever they
may be. The residents of Bom-
bay themselves do not seem to
appreciate these amenities, as
those of them, who can afford to
do so, take every available oppor-
tunity to get out of the City. The
growth of Juhu, Versova and
other resorts along the Salsette
coast, shows that the only real
amenities of Bombay are its sub-
urbs. The population which has
built these up and is maintaining
them is rendering a service to
the City and deserves well of it
and should not be treated as a
tributary State.

GREATEST PROBLEM.

The greatest problem which
faces the Corporation is the con-
gestion of population in the City
and how to relieve it. In his
introduction to the collection of
papers on "Bombay To-day and
To-morrow," read last year at
the Neighbourhood House, Naxpa-
dia and published in book form,
His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes

terely indicates the magnitude
and urgency of this problem in
the following words: "The average
number of people living on each
acre of ground in the greater part
of the City," he observes, "is 400
and more. In some districts
the density is nearly 800 per
acre, and despite the development
of the suburbs, the Municipal
commissioner's Report shows that
congestion is not decreasing, but
rather increasing; while those of
us who have had an opportunity
of seeing the conditions under
which so many of the workers
live, feel and feel strongly that
a programme of wholesale slum
clearance, cannot be long delay-
ed."

DEVELOPMENT OF SUBURBS.

The development of the suburbs,
as His Excellency recognises, is
the principal means of relieving
congestion in the City. In every
measure which it undertakes, the
Corporation, it is respectfully
submitted, should keep in mind
these two broad facts, namely,
that the biggest and the most ur-
gent task before it, is the relief
of congestion in the City and that
this has got to be done, mainly
by developing the suburbs. Every
measure which is calculated to
hinder the development of the
suburbs, should be summarily re-
jected as incompatible with the
programme of wholesale slum
clearance which, in the words of
Sir Frederick Sykes cannot be
long delayed.

TRAGIC IRONY.

The Improvement Trust was
founded for this very purpose
and it will be a tragic irony if,
in taking it over the Corporation
should adopt a measure which is
sure to have the effect of rever-
sing the movements of the middle
class population which has creat-
ed and is developing the suburbs.
In fact, by levying the proposed
tax on the suburban residents the
Corporation is making its own
task of relieving congestion more
difficult. Once this class which
ever lives on the border-line be-
tween comfort and poverty, and is
extremely sensitive to the least
disturbances in the economic so-
ciety feels that there is no fixity
of policy in suburban develop-
ment and that suburban residents
are liable to be penalised on the
ground that they enjoy without
paying for the amenities of City
life there is sure to arise a drift
back to the City with consequent
intensification of congestion and
the multiplication of slums. Ques-
tions of this kind have to be ap-
proached by bodies like the Cor-
poration in the spirit of states-
men who, in framing their finan-
cial measures, are always careful
to take into account their pro-
bable consequences to the social
and moral well-being of the peo-
ple.

RESULT OF IN-FAMOUS HOU-

ING.
In this connection, the Com-
mittee thinks it will not be amiss

to point out that the wide pre-
valence of social vice, evidenced
by the recent crop of cases before
the Magistrate's Court, is the
direct result of the conditions in
the City which place wholesome
family life out of reach of two-
thirds of its population. Vigi-
lance and Social Purity Leagues
and Societies can bring a few
such cases to light, but these
will make little impression on the
evil which has its root in the
infamous housing conditions in
which the people have to live.

THAT NUISANCE.

This, in the opinion of the
Committee is a conclusive reason
against the proposed terminal tax
on suburban residents. In many
other ways, too, the suburbs con-
tribute not merely to the ameni-
ties but also to the necessities of
the City. Prominent among them
are the facilities for camping,
sea-baths and the daily supplies of
vegetables, fish and fruit pro-
vided by the suburbs. The Slaughter
House in Bandra has been re-
cognised for years to be an un-
tightly nuisance at the entrance
to this suburb, and its drainage
into the Creek gives rise to a
stench which affects the health
and comfort of the whole length
of its southern embanment. This
is an affliction of suburban resi-
dents for the benefit, chiefly of
City residents.

SUBURBS PAY TAX.

Many of the residents of sub-
urbs pay taxes to the Corporation
on their properties and their busi-
ness in the City. Most of the
articles consumed in the suburbs
come from and have in several
cases paid the Town Duty levied
on them in the City. Bombay
merchants control the trade of
the suburbs and the profits of it
largely go to them. Thus, the sub-
urban population directly and in-
directly does contribute its full
share towards the necessities and
amenities of Bombay City.

OPEN TO SERIOUS OBJECTION.

Lastly, the Committee considers
the proposal to be open to seri-
ous objection on the ground that
the incidence of the proposed tax
will be hardest on the poorest
classes of suburban residents. Se-
veral well-to-do residents even
now prefer to travel by their own
cars to Bombay, and more will
do so even without the stimulus
of the proposed tax. Many others
who used to travel first class, as
a protest against the recent rais-
ing of the railway fares, changed
to the second, and second
class passengers can seek relief
in travelling third. Of the third
class passengers, vendors of veg-
etables, milk and fish will, no
doubt, recoup themselves for the
proposed tax by raising prices, and
it is the residents of the City
who will really pay the tax and
as always in such cases, some-
thing more, perhaps twice as
much as the actual amount of
the tax.

TAX ON CITY RESIDENTS.

The tax will, in this case, op-
erate as a tax on the City resi-
dents, whom the Corporation is
anxious to spare its incidents fall-
ing heaviest on the poorest classes.
It is the residents of the sub-
urbs who earn small fixed sal-
aries that will be hit the hardest
by the terminal tax, and this at



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time when retrenchment and
unemployment have reduced them
to the verge of destitution. The
Committee feels that this class
will be obliged to migrate
into the City and huddle in the
overcrowded chawls from which
it only recently emerged into the
class fresh air and sunlight of the
back suburbs.

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Mrs. Kamaladevi In The U. P.

A SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BENARES, Nov. 11.
Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia arrived at Meerut on the 3rd morning and were met at the Station by all the prominent Congressmen. The men and women volunteers on their respective uniforms lined up on the platform and gave the salute.

At 8 a.m. Mrs. Kamaladevi hoisted the flag at a Flag Salutation ceremony conducted by the women volunteers at present under training.

They paid a visit to the local Sainiks Camp and inspected it after when they had a chat with volunteers and Mrs. Kamaladevi gave them a short talk.

They visited the Devanagari School where Mrs. Kamaladevi unveiled the portrait of Pt. Motilal Nehru. In her speech she paid a glowing tribute to the work done by him and his enormous sacrifices and appealed to the students to follow his noble example.

She also addressed the students of the Meerut College when she passionately condemned the general apathy of the students in general about National work.

Miss Safia and she next interviewed the "conspiracy" prisoners now undergoing trial, and had an hour's chat. They were pleasantly surprised to be treated to tea and refreshments and remarked that it was quite homelike having "Bombay tea" again after a long time.

Then followed an informal talk with women workers when the Seva Dal Scheme was explained to them. The women were extremely enthusiastic and those who were undergoing training at the part time classes that are being run, related their impressions and experiences. When they were told that physical exercises were optional and so they need not do them if they did not wish to, they, one and all, declared they liked taking the full course without any concessions being made for them. Moreover they said they appreciated and valued the importance of physical training and experienced no difficulties whatever in exercising.

ABOLISH THE PURDAH.

The procession in the evening was a great success and the streets were so crowded that it could proceed with but great difficulty taking over two hours to reach the Azad Chowk where a mass meeting was held. Mr. Kazi Nizamuddin, President of the City Congress Committee, presided. Miss Safia and Mrs. Kamaladevi both spoke on the Seva Dal laying great stress on the need of the abolition of the purdah.

On the 4th morning they were given a reception by the inmates of the Gandhi Ashram where they were staying as guests. Acharya Kripalani presided. In introducing them to his Ashram people, he humouredly remarked that he could not introduce them as hard-worked volunteers as they looked far too cheerful and happy. The Ashram people put Mrs. Kamaladevi several questions about the general political situation, the attitude of the Congress towards the peasants, the coming struggle, etc. The ceremony came to a close with the visitors being

garlanded by one of the lady inmates. They were then shown over the Ashram and were very pleased with the work and expressed their appreciation by making large purchases.

They were entertained to a tea-party to which all the prominent women of Meerut were invited to meet them. They left for Muttra by car.

Although the stay at Muttra was short the women took the fullest advantage of the visit of Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia and two public meetings and one informal meeting were held to discuss the Seva Dal work. Two women offered to go to the Bombay Central Camp to be trained as instructors. A flying visit was paid to the Prem Vidyalaya where they were shown over the Institution.

AT ALIGARH.

Thence they motored to Aligarh on the 6th morning stopping for a few minutes at Hathras enroute. They addressed two public meetings there and left for Cawnpore the same night.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia had a very crowded programme also joined them. They had an informal talk with the women as also the Congress workers after which they addressed two public meetings. Two women volunteers were ready to go to the Bombay Camp. Much amusement was created by rather an elderly lady expressing a keen desire to join the Women Instructors' Camp although she was above age.

Mrs. Kamaladevi interviewed M. N. Roy in prison and also met his lawyer in the evening for a general discussion regarding his defence. She left for Lucknow on the 7th morning with Miss Safia.

Both arrived at Lucknow on the 8th morning. In spite of the fact that Dewai claims the attention of most of the women at this time, quite a large number of women met to talk over the scheme of organising the women volunteers. Mrs. Mitter and Mrs. Bakshi taking a prominent part in the discussions, Miss Safia gave them a demonstrative lesson on how to conduct a Flag Salutation ceremony. They met a large number of Muslim women individually and collectively and Miss Safia made a special appeal to them to join the Volunteer Movement.

In the morning Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia attended a tea-party given by the University Students at the Mahmudabad Hostel where Mrs. Kamaladevi gave an exposition of the work of the Seva Dal and appealed to them to join the Dal in large numbers and serve the country.

On the 9th morning Mrs. Kamaladevi gave an address to the students of Isabella Thoburn College with Miss Hunt, the acting Principal presiding and explained the Seva Dal Scheme and the course of training. In the evening she and Miss Safia as also Dr. Hardiker addressed a large public meeting with Sh. Mohanlal Sena presiding. The party was then round the Swadeshi Exhibition which was much appreciated.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

WAIT & SEE ATTITUDE

Bombay, Nov. 11.
The New York transactions in the Yarn Market on the auspicious night of the 9th instant, have turned out far short of expectations and on the whole there has been a turnover on the auspicious night only to the extent of about 3000/4000 bales of Indian Mill yarns as against about 20,000 bales in normal years. The principal reasons of the "wait and see" attitude adopted by the dealers are:

(a) The Bureau Report which was received here on the same night and which has turned out to be very bearish and dealers are afraid that with such huge crop and a big carryover it is very likely that at any moment there may be a heavy decline in prices of Cotton.

(b) The uncertainty regarding the Dollar Sterling Cross rate and its consequent effect on commodities particularly Cotton and others.

(c) The very uncertain political situation and the latest reports about Mahatma Gandhi returning from the Round Table Conference in a few days' time which naturally have a very adverse effect on business if the settlement of the political question has not been arrived at satisfactorily.

(d) The present economic conditions which do not justify any definite improvement in Trade.

These and other reasons produce a very unfavourable effect on the Yarn market at a time when generally dealers indulge in buying yarns and they naturally prefer to wait and watch further developments before making any purchases. The Bombay Mills on the other hand do not show much eagerness to make sales in as much as it did not pay them to offer yarns at prices which would induce the dealers to make large purchases. The business on the New Year Eve is more or less confined to 6½ and 10½ counts and other coarser counts, business in which has been done on the basis of about four annas per lb. for 6½s and five annas per lb. for 10½s for delivery November/December.

Advices from up-country markets are also not very encouraging in as much as although there has been some improvement in demand lately prices offered by up-country markets are not yet comparatively higher. Reports from Punjab and Northern market are not satisfactory. Even the latest reports from Southern markets go to show that the immediate needs of the buyers are satisfied and the market is getting dull over there. Rangoon has not followed the advance at all whereas Calcutta which had been showing signs of improvement during the last fortnight has also been silent probably due to her immediate requirements being satisfied. Besides all

these there has been a great uncertainty in prices of raw material and therefore everybody is satisfied with the limited quantity to start in the New Year and prefers to wait and watch further developments in course of time.

The future tendency is undoubtedly uncertain and whilst it is expected that the prices will not decline materially there are yet no signs of any definite improvement although much more will depend upon several unknown factors such as the course of Dollar Sterling Exchange and the course of Cotton prices during the next few days.

ENGLISH YARN.

There is no change to report and there is practically no turnover in this class of yarns on the auspicious Eve. The Manchester prices have been very high owing to good business for China placed by the Manchester spinners and consequently as these prices are not suitable for India markets, there has been no business of importance.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover in this class of yarn on the New Year Eve is rather limited and mostly confined to spot goods, at about the usual prices. In forward positions there has been practically no business and dealers are hesitating to make any forward purchases.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN.

There have been very small sales on the New Year Eve in this class of yarns probably due to the immediate requirements of the dealers being satisfied during the last fortnight and also due to the prices being considered higher to the extent of about one and a half anna per lb. Owing to uncertainty of Dollar Sterling Cross Rate dealers are afraid of heavy fluctuations in prices of Artificial Silk yarns and have been buying only small lots at present. From the Northern markets no improvement is reported even yet due to very heavy competition from Taffeta cloth. In Southern India business continues fairly satisfactory but the latest reports show that the market has been dull even there and demand has been falling off. The future outlook is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been very firm and are not in a position to make sales at prices suitable to the dealers and naturally therefore fresh sales in the market on the New Year Eve are very limited and in small lots. In the present circumstances which are full of uncertainty neither the Mills nor the dealers are inclined to look for a big turnover in yarns and have been doing only small business of a retail character. Advices from up-country markets go to show that some of the up-country Mills have been meeting the requirements of their market at suitable prices and naturally therefore demand for Bombay Mill yarns is very limited.

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AGA KHAN MEMORANDUM, A NEGATION OF NATIONALISM

(Continued from page 1.)

whether an agreement was possible by communal representation and weightage and affirmed that he believed that it would be infringement of his rights when the State says: "You vote in particular constituency". He asked if he would be disfranchised if he changed his religion or declared that he had no religion. "Supposing a Christian member of the legislature, became Muslim would he vacate his seat?" He probably would even as undisfranchised bankrupt or person who has committed felony be compelled to vacate his seat on same grounds and for same reasons. I want to protest against that." Dr. Datta rejecting the agreement said that he might have been willing to negotiate purely on question of some method by which smaller minorities could have been distributed in accordance with their economic interests. He, therefore, supported Mr. Joshi. There was no difference between the Christian workman, who drove the engine or riveted the rail and the Muslim doing the same work. He believed that Mr. Joshi's method was far sounder than anything yet found.

Sir H. Carr emphasised that there was no question from beginning of negotiations leading to an agreement of dictating to any community. "What we have done was brought about very largely by the failure of the informal committee under the chairmanship of Gandhiji. Really I have to thank Mr. Gandhiji for his share in bringing the minorities together. It was refusal to allow us to send our representatives through separate electorates to legislatures which made it essential for us to get together." Sir Carr recalled Premier's statement that in order to make constitution workable and acceptable to all parties there must be confidence in it. He said that several smaller minorities in addition to the Europeans well knew that without separate electorate they would be unable to send their chosen representatives to Legislatures, consequently they would not have full confidence.

TOO MUCH LABOURING. Speaking again at the end of the session the Premier said: "It is necessary that before we disperse there should be no misunderstandings again. The documents which have been put in (by delegates) are not documents that have received the approval of this Committee of the Round Table Conference or of his Majesty's Government. The documents placed before us officially represent the views of the communities and of those who have definite views on the subject of minority representation. To take one illustration of what has happened I do not think it fair that anyone here should say that, because I reported to this Conference that I was informed last night by a delegation, that they presented a document covering 46 per cent of the population of India, therefore, I associated myself with that statement or in any way took up any relationship to it except to tell you that that was said to me last night. The document remains an official document which will be examined in the light of what has been said here now and it will be used like other documents for guidance and enlightenment of those who settle down to deal with details of the problem. Please, therefore, do not allow any somewhat slight departure from accuracy to prejudice your minds or to be the origin of any political agitation whatever."

"I find myself, and I know my colleagues do too, very much in agreement with Sir C. Setalvad (who had urged that the work of the Federal Structure Committee should proceed) but we have again and again pressed that the Federal Structure Committee should discuss those subjects included in the class of safeguards Army, Finance, and so on. From inside the Federal Structure Committee itself, however from that very Committee

itself, we were informed that those subjects could not be dealt with in that Committee and movement to let it suspend its work for the moment came not from us but from the Committee itself. It is perfectly true it might be regarded as a section of the Committee but then that Section declined to attend and discuss these subjects according to my report. It is no doing of ours and it is no motion of ours that this should be the case. As a matter of fact we are so determined to have your views on that that other means will have to be taken to get them. We are not going to deal with the subject of safeguards without knowing your views. We wish the whole Committee to express its views including all sections represented on the Committee and we are not going to take any action without very close examination of your point of view. The trouble has not to get it. YOUR WORK NOT TO BE WASTED.

There is one thing I should like to assure my friend upon. It is this. The work that has been done here is not to be wasted. Expression of views which has taken place here is not to be put on one side. The declaration made by Government at the end of the session of the Round Table Conference holds good. The work will be proceeded with.

I think I had better wait until I am really authorised to make a detailed statement and not anticipate it because on further consideration there might be better suggestions made. We have put our hand to this plough and our hand is going to remain on the plough until the end of the furrow. Make no mistake about that. That remains. We wanted the very closest co-operation. We have taken every step we could to get it and we are as much disappointed as anybody else that the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in the circumstances could not apparently finish its work. ONE MORE SITTING OF FEDERAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee is to have another meeting just like this. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee will meet. I am not very sure when. I have been trying to find out but it is very difficult to get hold of it. I think that it will be sure to meet on Monday but I wanted to make a definite statement about it to you. I cannot get hold of Lord Sankey whilst I am sitting here but an arrangement that there should be one more meeting of the Minorities Committee—that is this—that there should be one more meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and that will be I think on Monday.

Now my friend Sir Chinai Lal Setalvad there is your point. We cannot here deal with the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. Nothing that is happening now has happened by design nor is it happening because we like it but you are putting the position yourselves. Mr. Gandhiji has made a very impressive declaration—a very impressive declaration. Other impressive declarations have been made.

ACCEPT MY DECISION. Will you each of you every member of this Committee, sign a request to me to settle the community question and pledge yourselves to accept my decision? That I think is a very fair offer.

Mr. Sastri said, "We are willing on this side."

The Premier continued: "But I do not want any section or any one man. Will members of this committee sign the declaration asking me to give one on the community question and say that you will agree. I do not want it now. I say will you put your names to it and give that to me with assurance that the decision come to will be accepted by you and be worked by you to the best of your ability in the course of working of the new constitution. I have asked several sections—at least individuals—from time to time for that and I have never got it. That would certainly straighten out the position but apart from that, do please not forget what I said in opening this meeting—that Government will not allow community differences

ences to prevent it from carrying out its pledges and producing the constitution.

BRITISH GOVT. WILL NOT SIT BACK.

Therefore do not make community difference more important than it is but I say to you now and you all know I am sure in your own hearts that I am right that the solution of the Indian community difficulty ought to be reached by those of you who are here and if you cannot do so I say, very well, your failure to do it will not mean that British Government will simply sit back and say "we can do nothing at all." That is not the case.

You will get your notice in due course about the next meeting of Federal Structure Sub-Committee. I just wanted further to say this. We have received representations from all sections that business and so on requires them to get back to India. That has been one of the moving things in our minds. We quite understand that this work is going to go on. Do not make any mistake about that. This work is going to go on and it is going to come to successful issue too. I want to get into permanent form various points of view that you have represented here so that for ever it will be available for guidance of those who are going to tackle this extraordinary complicated question—the most complicated question I think that I have ever had to face in my life. I think everybody will admit that I have done my very best to get you to agree and have spent a great deal of time and a great deal of energy and patience in getting that agreement and now we will adjourn for the time being.—Reuter

Gandhiji's Biting Reply To Premier

(Continued from page 1.)

matter for how many years in the wilderness, rather than lend itself to the proposal under which the hardy tree of freedom and responsible Government can never grow. I am astonished that Sir H. Carr should tell us that they have evolved a scheme which has been designed only for temporary period with no damage to the cause of nationalism, but that at the end of ten years we would all find ourselves hugging one another and throwing ourselves into one another's laps. My political experience teaches me wholly different lesson. If this responsible Government, whenever it comes, is to be inaugurated under happy auspices it should not undergo the process of vivisection to which this scheme subjects it. It is a strain which no Government can possibly bear.

There is the copingstone to this structure and I am surprised Mr. Prime Minister, that you have allowed yourself to mention this as if it was an indisputable fact, namely, that the proposals may be taken as being acceptable to well over 115 million people or about 46 per cent of population of India. You had striking demonstration of the inaccuracy of this figure. You have had on behalf of the women complete repudiation of the special representation and as they happen to be one half of the population of India, this 46 per cent is somewhat reduced (laughter) but not only that the Congress may be very insignificant organisation but I unhesitatingly make the claim, and I am not ashamed to repeat the claim, that the Congress claims to represent 85 per cent or 95 per cent of the population not merely in British India but the whole of India.

Dr. Ambedkar asked who are five per cent that Congress do not represent?

CONGRESS REPRESENTS PEOPLE.

Mr. Matang Mahadeo proceeded to repeat the claim with all emphasis, that the Congress by right of service claims to represent that population which is called agricultural population of India and I would accept the challenge if the Government were to issue challenge that we should have referendum in India and you would immediately find whether the Congress represents them or not but I would go a step further.

CONGRESS HAS MUSLIMS AND UNTOUCHABLES ON ITS REGISTER. At present moment if you were

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to examine the register of the Congress in India you would find that the Congress represented and represents on the register a very large number of the Mussalmans. Several thousands of the Mussalmans went to jail last year under the banner of the Congress. The Congress to-day has several thousand Mussalmans and thousands of "untouchables" on its register. The Indian Christians are also on the register. I do not know that there is a single community which is not represented on the Congress register. With all deference to the Nawab of Chittaur even the landlords, even the millowners and the millionaires are represented there.

I admit that they are coming to the Congress slowly and cautiously, but the Congress is trying to serve them also. "The Congress undoubtedly represents Labour." Therefore, this claim that the proposals set forth in this memorandum are acceptable to well over 115 million people needs to be taken with a very great deal of reservation and caution.

You had presented to you the Congress proposal in connection with communal problem. I submit that of all the schemes that I have seen it is the most workable. I admit that it did not commend itself to the representatives of communities here but I commended myself to the representatives of these very classes in India. It is not the creation of one brain but a Committee on which various important parties were represented. You got that scheme on behalf of the Congress but the Congress has also suggested impartial arbitration.

I myself suggested the appointment by Government of a Judicial Tribunal but if none of these things are acceptable to any of us and if this is *sine qua non* of any constitution building it will be much better that we should remain without so-called Responsible Government than accept this claim.

to have representatives elected by these several racial set-up groups. That European would serve India as a whole and that European only who commands the approval of the common electorate and not mere Europeans. This very idea suggests that responsible government will always have to contend against those interests which will always be in conflict against national spirit against this body of 85 per cent of the agricultural population. "UNTOUCHABLES" SHALL NOT REMAIN UNTOUCHABLES FOR EVER.

"We do not want 'untouchables' to be classified as a separate class. Sikhs may remain such in perpetuity. So may Moslems and Europeans. Will the 'untouchables' remain 'untouchables' in perpetuity? I would far rather that Hinduism died than 'untouchability' lived. Therefore with all my regard for Dr. Ambedkar and for his desire to see 'untouchables' uplifted, and for his ability I must say, in all humility that here is a great wrong under which he has laboured and perhaps bitter experiences he has undergone have for the moment warped his judgment. It hurts me to have to say this, but I would be untrue to the cause of 'untouchables' which is as dear to me as life itself if I did not say it. I will not bargain away their rights for the kingdom of whole world. I am speaking with due sense of responsibility.

NOT A PROPER CLAIM.

I say it is not a proper claim which is registered by Dr. Ambedkar when he seeks to speak for the whole of 'untouchables' in India. It will create division in Hinduism, which I cannot possibly look forward to with any satisfaction whatsoever. I do not mind 'untouchables' being converted to Islam or Christianity. I should tolerate that, but I cannot possibly tolerate what is in store for Hinduism if there are two divisions set forth in the villages. These who speak of political rights of 'untouchables' do not know India and do not know how Indian society is to-day constructed. Therefore I want to say with full emphasis that I can command that if I were the only person to resist this thing I will resist it with my life.—Reuter

KASHMIR SITUATION

Maharajah's "Hopeful Announcement"

In reply to a telegram from Maulana Habiburrahman, President and Dictator of the Majlis Ahlur, Punjab, Sir Muhammad Yakub has wired: "Your telegram. Doing our best. Maharaja's latest announcement very hopeful. Please restore peaceful atmosphere for enquiries."—A. P.



U. P. AGRARIAN SITUATION

Congress Executive Emergency Meeting

BENARES, Nov. 13. The agrarian situation and the future course of action in this connection will be considered at an emergent meeting of the Executive Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee convened telegraphically at short notice at Amand Bhawan, Allahabad, for Sunday November 15.—A. P.

BALANCING BRITISH TRADE

New Cabinet Busy (SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 12. Government's attitude towards balancing trade moved far towards crystallisation at the Cabinet meeting to-night. There is reason to believe that at further meeting to-morrow the Cabinet will decide to deal with luxury or excessive imports under system of Orders-in-Council made according to needs of each particular case.

PURI CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Berar Nominate Rajendraprasad

"From Our Correspondent." AMRAOTI, Nov. 13. The general body of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has suggested the names of Babu Rajendraprasad, Sjt. Rajgopalachari, Dr. Ansari, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Sjt. Vibhishan Patel with preference in order for the presidency of the Puri Congress.

Nagpur.—Raj Bahadur P. C. Bose, ex-minister to the C. P. Government has been nominated to the Jabulpore Municipality. The Raj Bahadur was at one time an elected President.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1931.

MINORITIES CONFRONT CONGRESS WITH 11 POINTS.

No Representation But On Communal Basis.

NOVEL EDITION OF MAHOMED ALI'S FORMULA.

Fundamental Safeguard Against Untouchability.

LONDON, Nov. 12. The Agreement which was reached this afternoon between the Muslims and the Minorities is being presented to the Prime Minister this evening by the Aga Khan, Sir H. Carr and Dr. Ambedkar. It is understood that the question of status of the Frontier Province which had been delaying progress hitherto was satisfactorily settled at the conference this morning between Sir H. Carr, Mr. Wood and Sir Abdul Qayum at Mr. Shafat Ahmad's residence when the formula was agreed.

Representatives met this afternoon at the Ritz Hotel and the Agreement was finally reached. SPECIAL CLAIMS OF MUSLIMS. The Agreement setting out the "claims of the minority communities" which is signed by H. H. the Aga Khan, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Pannirselvam, Sir Sidney and Sir H. Carr contains eleven clauses detailing the civic, religious and political rights and safeguards and there are further sections giving the special claims of the Mussalmans, the Depressed Classes, the Anglo-Indians and the Europeans. A Table is attached giving presentation to be accorded to the various communities in the legislatures.

ELEVEN POINTS. The part dealing with the rights and safeguard provides:—

- (1) that no person shall be prejudiced in regard to public employment in office, enjoyment of civic rights or exercise of vocation by his origin, religion, caste or creed,
- (2) that statutory safeguards shall be incorporated in the constitution protection against discrimination in the Legislative enactments affecting any community,
- (3) full religious liberty shall be guaranteed and change of faith shall not involve any penalty or loss of any of the civic rights or privilege,
- (4) communities shall have the right to control their own expenses on their charitable, religious and educational establishments with a right to exercise their religion therein,
- (5) adequate safeguards shall be constitutionally provided for protection of religion, culture, personal law, and promotion of education language and charitable institutions of the minority communities and for their due share in grants-in-aid given by the State and self-governing body.

REFERENDUM AFTER TEN YEARS. The sixth clause guarantees civic rights, the seventh provides for inclusion by the Convention as far as possible of members of Mussalman and other large minorities in all the Cabinets. The eighth provides for the establishment of central and provincial statutory departments to protect the minority communities and to promote their welfare. The ninth deals with the method of election and provides that all communities at present enjoying representation in any Legislature shall be represented in all the Legislatures by separate electorates, the minorities having proportion not less than that set out in the table annexed but no majority shall be reduced to the minority or even equality. A Sub-Clause provides that after ten years the Muslims of the Punjab and Bengal and any minority communities in other provinces shall be free to accept joint electorates or joint electorates with reservation of seats by the consent of the community concerned. Similarly it shall be open to any minority in the Central Legislature to accept joint electorates with or without reservation. For the depressed classes, however, change to joint electorates and reserved seats shall not be made until after twenty years' experience of separate electorates and until direct

adult suffrage for the community has been established.

The tenth clause provides for the establishment of a central and provincial Public Services Commissions through which recruitment shall be made so as to secure fair representation to various communities consistently with efficiency and possession of necessary qualifications. The Governor-General and Governors shall be instructed to give effect to this principle and for that purpose review the composition of services periodically. The eleventh lays down a procedure to postpone the operation of a Bill which in the opinion of two-thirds of the members of any Legislature representing a particular community affects their religion or social practice based on religion or in case of fundamental rights one-third of the members. This section provides that if after a year's delay the Legislature refuses to modify the Bill to meet the objection then, the Governor-General may give or withhold his assent. A sub-section provides further that the validity of such a bill may be challenged in the Supreme Court by any two members of affected denomination.

The special claims of the Muslims include the constitution of the North-West Frontier into a Governor's province on the same footing as the other provinces, with due regard to the Frontier's necessary requirements and a provision that nominations to the provincial Legislature shall not exceed 10 per cent. of membership, separation of Sind and its constitution into a Governor's province and one-third representation in the Central Legislature.

BAN ON UNTOUCHABILITY. The special claims of the Depressed classes ask that imposition of penalty or disability and discrimination with regard to enjoyment of civic rights on account of untouchability shall be declared to be constitutionally invalid, a generous treatment with regard to the recruitment in public service and the opening of enlistment to police and military, the extension of the Punjab Land Alienation Act to the Depressed Classes of the Punjab and the right to appeal to the Governor or the Governor-General for redress of prejudicial action or neglect of interest by any executive authority.

SPECIAL CLAIMS. The Anglo-Indians ask for a generous interpretation of the claims admitted by the Services Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference to the effect that in the recognition of the community's peculiar position, their claim for public employment should especially be considered, having regard to the maintenance of an adequate standard of living, the right to administer and control their own educational institutions, namely, European education subject to the Ministers control, provision for a generous and adequate grants-in-aid and scholarships on the basis of present grants, jury rights equal to those enjoyed by the other communities without any conditions of proof of legitimacy and descent and right of the accused to claim trial by either an European or an Indian jury. The special claims of the Europeans comprise equal rights and privileges in industrial and commercial activities with Indian born subjects and the maintenance of the existing rights with regard to procedure in criminal trials with the proviso that any bill to modify this requires the consent of the Governor-General before introduction.

HOW TO BE REPRESENTED. LONDON, Nov. 12. The Table annexed gives detailed figures for representation

"WHOLE REPORT IS GARBLED."

Gandhiji's Message To "Hindu".

MADRAS, Nov. 12. With reference to rumours that he is strongly inclined to accepting Provincial Autonomy and that his position is not shared by Mr. Sastri, Dr. Sapru and others, Gandhiji in an exclusive message to the "Hindu" Madras, says:— "The whole report is garbled, and contradicts what I am prepared to accept. It is wholly unnecessary for me to go into the details. It is sufficient for me to say unequivocally that there is no difference in substance between what Mr. Sastri and other friends want and what I am prepared to accept.—A.P.

GENERAL SMUTS SEES GANDHIJI

General Smuts met Gandhiji this evening and both had tea with Mrs. Subbarayan.—Reuter

Mr. Barlow Calls On Mahatmaji

LONDON, Nov. 12. M. Barlow, Chairman of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, called on Gandhiji but was unable to see him as the latter was otherwise detained.—Reuter.

of all the communities in the various Legislatures in accordance with which in the Upper Chamber of the Central Legislature, of two hundred members, caste Hindus will receive 101 seats, depressed classes 20, Moslems 67, Christians 1, Sikhs 6, Anglo-Indians 1 and Europeans 4. Similarly, in the Lower Chamber of the Central Legislature consisting of 300 members, caste Hindus will receive 123, depressed classes 45, Moslems 100, Christians 7, Sikhs 10, Anglo-Indians 3 and Europeans 12.

IN BENGAL. In Bengal in a Chamber of two hundred the caste Hindus will receive 38, depressed classes 35, Moslems 102, Christians 2, Anglo-Indians 3 and Europeans 20.

IN BOMBAY. In Bombay in a Chamber with similar number of seats the caste Hindu will have 88, depressed classes 28, Moslems 66, Christians 2, Anglo-Indians 3 and Europeans 13.

IN MADRAS. In Madras (200 members) caste Hindus 102, depressed classes 40, Moslems 30, Christians 14, Anglo-Indians 4 and Europeans 8. (Two seats for tribal representatives).

IN PUNJAB. In Punjab (100 members) caste Hindus 14, depressed classes 10, Moslems 51, Sikhs 20 and others 5.

Total seats for Christians in all the Provincial Legislatures 25, Anglo-Indians 17 and Europeans 69.

The Hindus in Sind and the Hindus and Sikhs in the Frontier will receive similar weightage to that enjoyed by the Moslems in which they are in a majority. This will apply also to the Moslems in Bombay when Sind is separated.

COMMUNAL QUOTA.

An explanatory memorandum points out that suggestions for representation are not agreed to by the Hindus and Sikhs but that latter they will receive the representation they claim in the Centre. It says that no representation has been provided for Commerce, Landlords, Labour, etc., as it is assumed that the communities desirous of special representation will arrange for it from the communal quota.

Allowance of Moslem representation in centre is based on the assumption that 26 per cent will be from British India and at least 7 per cent by Convention from the quota assigned to the States.

The memorandum says that the distribution of the seats constitutes the whole scheme and that detailed proposals cannot be separated and it also claims that proposals may be taken as acceptable to about 46 p.c. of the population of India.

ANOTHER U. P. RENT REMISSION CONFERENCE.

AHALABAD, Nov. 13. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sherwani have received replies from the Chief Secretary, and another Conference on the question of Rent remissions appears probable.

In this connection an emergency meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee has been convened in Allahabad for November 15th when the Chief Secretary's letter will be discussed.—A.P.

IMPRISONED SATYAGRAHIS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

Hartal In Dhrangadhra.

(From Our Correspondent.) WADHWAN CAMP, Nov. 9. It is learnt from reliable source that the Satyagrahis who are imprisoned by Dhrangadhra State have gone without food for two days. The State has refused facilities to representatives of some nationalist papers to obtain news, and the public is not in a position to understand the real state of affairs. Barring a few shops hartal continues in Dhrangadhra and Halvad. There are elaborate police arrangements at Dhrangadhra and Halvad stations and sometimes trains ran practically empty.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S WORK HAMPERED.

The inquiry committee has already begun its work in Rajkot but witnesses are hampered from proceeding to Rajkot. The boycott of Dhrangadhra State products is becoming effective day by day and Policemen, it is learnt, are posted in all lanes in Dhrangadhra and especially near the houses of six external leaders and some of their associates. Those who have become members of Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal are also watched.

INTENTION TO MURDER.

In passing orders the Tribunal took into consideration the fact that actual injury inflicted was very fortunately slight one although there was no doubt that the man had intended to murder Mr. Villiers.

"HINDUS, MUSLIMS AND SIKHS PULLING EACH THEIR OWN WAY."

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Effect Of Making Communal Problem A Central Issue.

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO RECOGNISE CONGRESS AS NATION, SO FAR AS SWARAJ IS CONCERNED.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 12. Mahatma Gandhi answered various questions this afternoon at Gower Street, at a meeting of friends interested in India. Replying to Miss Ellen Wilkinson, whether he felt it advisable to start a campaign for the release of political prisoners, he said that before such a campaign could be successfully begun, accurate and detailed information was necessary as each case stood on its own merits. Just at present the attention of the Congress authorities could not be usefully devoted to this question, but if the Round Table Conference broke down, it would be time for the Congress to start such a campaign.

ALL PULLING THEIR OWN WAY.

Replying to Mr. Winston Welllock, Mahatma Gandhi said that that actual communal issue a central issue in the whole Conference scheme, the Government made it easy for Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to pull their own way. What the British Government had not realised was that the Congress was the nation so far as Swaraj was concerned. Had the Government recognised this instead of treating the Congress as just one among other parties, all this

EX-KING ALFONSO "SENTENCED".

"Guilty Committee's" Findings.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

LONDON, Nov. 12. Madrid.—The "Guilty Committee" investigating the conduct of the leading members of the old regime has sentenced ex-King Alfonso, to imprisonment for life, with confiscation of property for "lese-majeste" against the Nation. The Committee report was read in the Cortes and was loudly cheered.

Ex-King Alfonso's "Guilty Acts" according to the Committee especially relate to the disaster in Morocco in 1921 "which involved the Nation in terrible loss of life" and the connivance at coup d'etat of 1923. The Committee only refrain from recommending the death penalty on account of the Cortes' exclusion of capital punishment from the new code but says that penalty will be applicable if ex-King Alfonso continues his rebellious activities against the Nation.—Reuter.

I. C. S. AND THE "AXE."

Bill In British Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 12. Legislation necessary to authorise temporary abatements from the Indian Civil Servants' pay notwithstanding the subsidising statutory rights is provided for in a Parliamentary Bill issued today.

The Bill provides that abatements from the pay shall not exceed ten per cent, and shall not apply before 31st December, 1931, or after 31st March 1933. The abatement shall be disregarded in computing the amount of pension dependent upon pay.

Any person may wholly or partially be exempted from the abatement if the Secretary of State is satisfied that it will occasion exceptional hardship.

The abatements are subject to the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India and are rescindable or variable.—Reuter.

"Britain Saves Itself From Bankruptcy."

—Mahatma Gandhi.

BY SUBTERFUGE OF TYING RUPEE TO POUND.

"India Must Be Given Chance Of Making Atrocious Blunders."

AND MUST HAVE CONTROL OVER ARMY AND FINANCE.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 12. Mahatma Gandhi conferred for nearly two hours with the executive and Parliamentary Committees of the Commonwealth of India League this morning, and discussed with them the immediate work before the League in view of the imminent developments on the Indian issue. Besides Mr. Horrabin, Mr. James Marley and Mr. Brailsford, there were present Mr. George Hicks of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Robert Bernays, Mr. Grenfell of the executive of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and Mr. Joseph Devlin, the Irish Nationalist leader.

Mr. Horrabin informed Mahatma Gandhi that the object of the League hereafter would be "to support India's claim for Swaraj."

GO ONE STEP FURTHER.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed the view that the re-wording of the League's object was a good change. But he wanted them to go one step further, and have as their object, "Purna Swaraj" which was the Indian word for "Complete Independence."

He also expressed the opinion that the League should avoid affiliation with the Congress in order to retain its independent existence so that it might be at liberty to exercise its independent judgment.

Referring to the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi said: "My opinion is that nothing is going to come out of it. Though I say this, please do not think that I am, therefore, doing nothing or that I am obstructing the conference in its efforts for the achievement of an Indian constitution. On the contrary the less hope I see from outside the more will be the efforts that I will make to achieve success from inside."

NO UNNECESSARY FIERY ORDEAL.

I do not want to put my country through a fiery ordeal unnecessarily, but if necessary I shall do so, and I know that it will be a much more terrible struggle this time even than before. I shall therefore make every attempt of which a human being is capable to bring about an honourable settlement through negotiation; but I shall work inside my mandate. Anything less than the mandate would not be enough in India must have control of finance and the army. However impracticable this may appear to the men over here, the Congress believes that it can handle these matters as successfully as, nay even more successfully than the Government. Mahatma Gandhi then explained at length the Government's currency policy, and how it has emasculated the masses.

BRITAIN SAVES ITSELF FROM BANKRUPTCY.

He said that by tying the rupee to the pound the British Government has saved itself from insolvency. If financial control was in the hands of Indians, Indian financial policy would be pursued in the interests of the agriculturists and not so much in the interest of the importers. India is an exporting country and in nine out of every ten years, her exports have exceeded her imports. But the balance of gain has been used either for the Civil Service pensions or as capital for what I consider to be wild-cat scheme like the Sukkur Barrage."

CONGRESS DEMAND RE-ASSERTED.

In reasserting the Congress demand Mahatma Gandhi said: India must not be wrapped in a dream of India have so far done. She must be given a chance even of making atrocious blunders. Due to the utter

ignorance of the British people and despite his best efforts, he said he had failed to impress this upon the official mind "which is fed upon blue books."

PRAY FOR OUR SUCCESS.

I therefore ask you to help us to enlighten those who are ignorant. I ask you to pray for us. We shall feel encouraged in you cable us: "We Englishmen are watching your success." But do this on one condition. That you believe that our cause is worthy. In case you also fall in our reliance as a last resort be on God. We do not ask for Freedom as a gift but as the fruit of our labours and sufferings.

"If the conference fails, I shall know India must suffer more, to impress this country with the justice of our demand."

IRISH TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA'S CAUSE.

Mr. Joseph Devlin said: I have come here to associate my country, Ireland, with the magnificent efforts of India. No nation has a right to impose its will on another. The courage and unselfishness which you have borne the possibility of carrying the torch of freedom into Europe has won our hearts. Mahatma Gandhi before leaving told the League executive that he and the Congress officials in India would render them every possible help to carry on the League's activities, even if necessary by sending news by cable.

CHASTLY MURDER IN MADRAS.

Anglo-Indian Stabbed to Death.

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Athippan Street in Chinnaipet was the scene of a ghastly murder followed by suicide this morning. Russell an Anglo-Indian, employed as operator in the Wellington Cinema had been living in a house in Athippan Street with his wife and step-daughter aged 16. One Vittal who, it is stated, had been in the habit of visiting Russell's house is alleged to have stabbed Russell to death with a knife this morning. Soon after he is alleged to have attacked the girl causing serious injuries to her. Vittal is alleged to have committed suicide by jumping into a well in the house. The neighbours informed the police who had the girl removed to hospital where she is lying in a precarious condition. Police are investigating.—A. F.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

In connection with the double tragedy ending in the murder of Mr. Russell and suicide of Vittal Kalliong, the alleged assassin, it is reported that Kalliong was engaged to be married to Miss Barrell Henricus, step-daughter of Mr. Russell, who would not allow him to marry the girl until he had found employment. This morning after Mr. Russell had left home, Kalliong pleaded with Mrs. Russell and her daughter to forgive him for his behaviour, but they would have nothing to do with him, whereupon he plunged a knife into the girl's chest. Mr. Russell immediately returned home whereupon Kalliong rushed at him and stabbed him to death. The assailant thereafter drew the knife across his own throat and dropped it to a well.—A. F.